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American Consulate General
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September 4-7, 1973

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CMP-SCMP-73-36

中国大陆报纸摘译

Survey of China Mainland Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B.C.C.

No. 5448-5451
September 4-7, 1973

This edition is printed in the United States of America for dissemination in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Mediterranean, and the west coast of Africa from material produced by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong. All queries concerning this edition should be sent to:

National Technical Information
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U.S. Department of Commerce
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Unless otherwise indicated, these materials are full translations of articles appearing in Chinese Communist newspapers or releases emanating from Chinese Communist news agencies.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

September 4, 1973 No. 5448

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* NATIONAL *
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WOMEN'S CONGRESSES

Chekiang Holds Women's Congress, Elects the 5th Committee of the Provincial Women's Federations

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Aug. 19, 1973)
(NCNA Hangchow, Aug. 18, 1973)

Chekiang held the 5th Women's Congress between August 12 and 17, and elected the 5th Committee of the Provincial Women's Federation.

One thousand five hundred and fifteen women delegates from various levels attended the Congress. The majority of the delegates were workers and peasants. Many were activists who had come to the fore during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work.

Tan Ch'i-lung (譚启龙), First Secretary of the CCP Chekiang Provincial Committee, Chairman of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee; and T'ieh Ying (铁瑛), Lai K'o-k'o (赖可可), Hsieh Cheng-hao (謝正浩), Ch'ai Ch'i-k'un (柴启琨), Ch'en Wei-ta (陈伟达), Wang Tzu-ta (王子达), Tai K'e-lin (戴克林), Chu Ch'uan-lin (朱全林), Meng Chao-yü (孟昭玉), Ch'en Ping (陈冰), Chiang Pao-ti (蒋宝娣), Hua Yin-feng (华银凤), Mo Hsien-yao (莫显耀), Wang Fu-t'ang (王福堂), Liu Heng-yün (刘亨云), Liang Hsüeh-shao (梁学韶), Li Ching-fa (李景发), Ch'en Ch'i-pao (陈其宝) and other responsible persons of the CCP Chekiang Provincial Committee, the Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the Chekiang Provincial Military District and the Chinese Liberation Army units stationed at Hangchow, attended the Congress. Comrade Tan Ch'i-lung spoke at the Congress and warmly congratulated the convening of the Congress.

The delegates to the Congress seriously studied Chairman Mao's series of instructions concerning criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work and women's work; thoroughly criticized and repudiated the revisionist line and criminal acts of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in subverting the women's movement and freely discussed the excellent situation of the provincial women's movement. All of them pointed out that during the proletarian cultural revolution and the movement for criticizing

revisionism and rectifying the style of work, the broad masses of women of the whole province defended Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, firmly resisted the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, and further heightened their awareness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

The broad masses of women resisted and criticzed the bourgeois and feudal ideas, and embraced and developed the new morality and common practice of socialism. In work of sending educated young men to mountain and rural areas, many women energetically encouraged and urged their sons and daughters to go to the countryside to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. The broad masses of educated young women, full of revolutionary heroism, rushed to the rural areas and frontier regions, and took the road of integration with the workers and peasants. In the course of building socialism, the broad masses of women ambitiously, firmly and conscientiously implemented the Party's general line of "building socialism by going all out and aiming high to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results," actively participated in the mass movements for learning from Tachai in agriculture and learning from Tach'ing in industry, and played their important role.

The delegates reviewed Chairman Mao's 1955 comment on an article on experience in women's work of Chiente hsien: "Chinese women constitute a great source of manpower. We must tap such resources and struggle for the building of a great socialist country." Everybody studied Chairman Mao's instructions and were greatly inspired. They all discussed and followed Chairman Mao's teachings. The women of the whole province actively participated in the three great revolutionary movements: class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment. They brought into play their role as "half of the work force" in socialist revolution and the building of socialis Tempered in the three great revolutionary movements, a large number of women activists and outstanding women cadres came to the fore. According to incomplete statistics, during the proletarian revolution and the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, over twelve thousand outstanding women workers and peasants in the whole province have joined the Chinese Communist Party; more than 140,000 young women have joined the Communist Youth League and over five thousand leading women have joined the leading bodies at various levels above the commune.

After enthusiastic discussion, the Congress adopted a resolution, calling on women's organizations at various levels in the whole province to give top priority to criticism of revisionism and retification of the style of work in women's work, and further arouse the masses of women to conscientiously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, to go on thoroughly criticizing and repudiating the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, and to heighten their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Women's organizations were urged to grasp revolution, promote production and other work, and preparedness against war, to build the country and keep house through diligence and frugality, and to contribute their strength toward achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in socialist construction. They should educate the masses of women

in proletarian viewpoints on love, marriage, family and children's education, embrace the new morality and common practice of socialism, promote late marriage and family planning. They should be concerned about the problems of immediate interest to women, and strengthen the protection of women and children. Women organizations at all levels should educate the masses of women in encouraging and urging their sons and daughters to go to the mountain and rural areas, take the road of integration with the workers and peasants, strike root in the countryside, and make new contributions to the building of a new socialist countryside. Through strengthening their ideological and organizational reconstruction, women's organizations at various levels should actively train and select women cadres for the Party, stand firm on educating the broad masses of women in proletarian internationalism, show concern and support for the revolutionary struggle of the people and women of different countries in the world.

According to the five requirements for the successors of the proletarian revolution set forth by Chairman Mao, after repeated discussions and consultation, the Congress elected the 5th Committee of the Chekiang Women's Federation. After the election at the Committee's first plenary session and to approval of the CCP Chekiang Provincial Committee, Hua Yin-feng was elected president of the Chekiang Women's Federation. Lu Su (陆 苏), T'ang Yu-ch'ing (唐友清), Ch'eng Hsiu (成 秀), Liu T'ien-hsiang (刘天香), Shao Su-chen (邵素贞), Wu Kuo-mei (吴国梅) and Su Lien-chu (苏莲珠) were elected vice presidents.

* * *

Liaoning Holds Women's Congress, Elects the Second Committee of the Provincial Women's Federation

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 20, 1973)

(NCNA Shenyang, August 19, 1973) Liaoning held the 2nd Women's Congress between August 15 and 19, and elected the 2nd Committee of the Liaoning Provincial Women's Federation. In a letter addressed to the women of the province, the congress called on the women's organizations and the broad masses of women throughout the province to unite as one under the guidance of the Party, and make redoubled efforts to render greater contributions toward the fulfilling the Party's various combat tasks, consolidating the proletarian dictatorship and building socialism.

One thousand four hundred and three delegates from various circles attended the Congress, and 71.4% of the delegates are workers and peasants.

Ch'en Hsi-lien (陈锡联), member of the Political Bureau of CCP Central Committee, First Secretary of the CCP Liaoning Provincial Committee Chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Li Po-ch'iu (李伯秋), Huang Ou-tung (黄欧东), Yang Ch'un-fu (杨春甫), Mao Yün-hsin (毛远新), Hu I-min (胡亦民), Li Shao-yuan (李廿元), Yang Ti (杨迪), Chang Hai-t'ang (张海棠), Yang Ch'i (杨奇), Liu Sheng-t'ien (刘盛田), Wei Feng-ying (尉凤英), Ts'ui Hsiu-fan (崔修范), Chang Shu-te (张树德), Su Yü (苏羽), Li Su-wen (李素文), Yin Ts'an-chen (尹灿贞), Liu Ts'ai-ch'in (刘采芹), Chiang Ya-ch'in (姜雅琴) and Yu Kuei-lan (于桂兰), responsible persons of the CCP Liaoning Provincial Committee, the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the Shenyang units of the Chinese Liberation Army, and the Liaoning Military District, attended the congress. Comrade Ch'en Hsi-lien and Li Po-ch'iu addressed the congress. At the congress, Comrade Wei Feng-ying presented on behalf of the Liaoning Provincial Women's Work Group a work report entitled: "Further Bring into Play the Great Role of Women under the Guidance of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line."

Delegates to the congress took criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work as the key link, seriously studied Chairman Mao's teachings concerning women's work, summed up women's work experience and thoroughly criticized and repudiated the criminal acts of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in subverting the women's movement. They deeply understood that the achievements won in women's work are a victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. They declared that under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the broad masses of women in the whole province have played an important role in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Especially since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of women, in response to the call of Chairman Mao, have energetically thrown themselves into the struggle between the two classes and the two lines, and defended Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Since the 2nd plenum of the 9th CCP Central Committee, the broad masses of women have persisted in studying the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and

thoroughly criticized and repudiated the criminal acts of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in vainly attempting to change the Party's basic line and policies, toppling proletarian dictatorship and restoring capitalism. They have defended and developed the great fruits of the proletarian cultural revolution.

The broad masses of women in the whole province followed Chairman Mao's teachings concerning: "The times have changed. Men and women are equal. What can be achieved by men comrades can also be achieved by women comrades." They have worked hard on various fronts building socialism and played their role as "half of the work force." Tempered in the three great revolutionary movements, a great number of women cadres and activists have come to the fore. In these few years, more than 36,600 women in the province have joined the Chinese Communist Party and more than 400,000 young women have joined the Communist Youth League. The broad masses of educated young women have rushed to the mountain and rural areas and become an important force in building a new socialist countryside. A great number of women have also been selected for admission to the leading bodies.

The Congress resolved that the future tasks of women's work in the province should be: to take the Party's basic line as the key link; to continue to grasp firmly criticism of revisionism and retification of the style of work a matter of cardinal importance; to organize the broad masses of women to seriously study the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao; to thoroughly criticize and repudiate the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i; and to further raise their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line; to broadly arouse women to participate in socialist construction; to seriously implement the Party's various policies for women and the policy of equal pay for equal work performed by people of both sexes; to promote late marriage and family planning; to show concern for and solve the problems of immediate interest to women; to do a good job in health protection for women and children; to advocate the sharing of household chores by husband and wife; and to create conditions in all fields for women to participate in political activities and work production.

Under the guidance of the Party women's organizations at various levels should assist the departments concerned in sending educated young people to work in the mountain and countryside. They should be enthusiastically concerned about the growth of young educated women, especially in the aspects of politics, production, education and livelihood.

In accordance with the five requirements set by Chairman Mao for successors to the cause of proletarian revolution, and after full discussions and consultations, the congress elected the 2nd Committee of the Liaoning Women's Federation. After the election of the Committee's first plenary session and the approval of the CCP Liaoning Provincial Committee Wei Feng-ying (尉凤英) was elected president of the Liaoning Women's Federation. Chao Chao (赵 昭), Wu Fang-ch'eng (吴芳城), Li Ch'ing-jung (李庆荣), Chao Jung-fang (赵荣芳) and Li Su-ch'in (李素琴) were elected vice presidents.

* * *

TRADE UNION CONGRESSES

Hunan Holds Trade Union Congress, Elects the 7th Committee of the Provincial Trade Union Council

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao August 20, 1973)

(NCNA, Changsha, August 19, 1973) Hunan held its 7th Trade Union Congress between August 12 and 16 in Changsha. The congress passed a resolution titled "Firmly Implement Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line, and Further Develop the Role of the Working Class as the Main Force," and elected the 7th Committee of the Hunan Provincial Trade Union Council.

1,512 delegates attended the congress. Fifty-three percent of them are industrial workers, and 28% women. Among the delegates are model and advanced workers, members of the workers' Mao Tsetung thought propaganda team stationed in the realm of the superstructure, engineers, technicians, workers of minority nationalities and returned overseas Chinese workers. Representatives of retired veteran cadres, veterans of the Red Army, retired workers who had participated in the general strike of the Anyuan miners and the general strike of bricklayers and carpenters in Changsha, poor and lower-middle peasants, fighters of the People's Liberation Army and members of workers' families also attended the meeting on invitation.

Chang P'ing-hua (張平化), Second Secretary of CCP Hunan Provincial Committee, Yang Ta-i (杨大易), Wan Ta (万达), Yu Ming-t'ao (于明涛), Li Ch'en-chün (李振军), Mao Chih-yung (毛致用) and Huang Ping-hsiu (黄炳秀), secretaries, attended the congress. Liu Ch'un-ch'iao (刘春樵), alternate members of the CCP Central Committee in Hunan and Standing Committee member of the CCP Hunan Provincial Committee, also attended the meeting. T'ang Chung-fu (唐忠富), member of the CCP Central Committee and Standing Committee member of the Provincial Committee, presented at the congress a report entitled: "Unite under the Banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, and Fight for Further Consolidating the Proletarian Dictatorship." Comrade Chang P'ing-hua and Yu Ming-t'ao spoke at the congress.

Full of revolutionary heroism, the delegates reviewed the history of the workers' movement in Hunan under the leadership of the Party. They talked freely on the excellent situation of the present revolution and production in Hunan. All of them pointed out that the Hunan working class possessed a glorious revolutionary tradition. During the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, the Hunan working class energetically joined the struggle in exposing, criticizing and repudiating swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and received profound education in ideology and political line. Tempered in the struggle, the spiritual outlook of the broad masses of workers experienced profound transformation, and many activists came to the fore. Since the great cultural revolutionary movement, over 48,000 outstanding workers in the whole province have joined the Chinese Communist Party, a great number of young workers have joined the Communist Youth League, and a large number of new cadres have been elected from among the workers to

reinforce the leading bodies at various levels. The great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work have quickened the pace of socialist construction. In the first half of this year, the total industrial output value of the whole province amounted to 50.6% of that planned for the whole year, and representing an increase of 14% over the corresponding period of last year.

During the congress, the delegates seriously studied the series of instructions of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao concerning trade union work, summed up and exchanged their experiences in trade union work, and criticized and repudiated in correlation with realities the reactionary fallacies of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and their criminal acts in sabotaging the workers' movement. They all deeply realized that trade union organizations at various levels must implement the Party's basic line in the entire historical period of socialism, and that under the leadership of the Party, they should grasp firmly class struggle and the struggle in line, and firmly adhere to the socialist revolution and the proletarian dictatorship before they could truly make the proletarian dictatorship play the role of the cornerstone. The broad masses of workers must be organized to seriously study the writings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, to criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie and revisionism before trade union organizations can be turned into institutions for the masses of workers to study communism.

The delegates also visited Shao Shan, site of Chairman Mao's former residence and exhibition hall, Ch'ing Shui T'ang (Clear Water Pond), the site in memory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary activities in Changsha in his early years, and the Hunan No. 1 Teachers' Training College. They received a profound course of education in line and revolutionary tradition.

In accordance with the five requirements set for the successors to the cause of proletarian revolution and the principle of three-in-one combination of old, middle-aged and young, after full discussions and consultations, the congress elected the 7th Committee of the Hunan Provincial Trade Union Council. On the 17th and 18th, the committee held the first plenary meeting at Shao Shan. After the election of the Committee at the first plenary session and the approval of the CCP Hunan Provincial Committee, T'ang Chung-fu (唐忠富) was elected president of the Hunan Provincial Trade Union; Ch'en YU-ie (陳郁茂), Hu Yung (胡 [illegible]), Chan Hsien-li (詹先礼), Li T'ieh-fan (李 [illegible] 凡), Lu Ming (f. [illegible] 明), Lo Shao-lan (f. 罗 [illegible] 兰), Liu Ch'eng-liang (刘 [illegible] 良), and Yang Fang-lin (杨 [illegible] 林) were elected vice presidents.

On the evening of the 18th, responsible comrades for CCP Hunan Provincial Committee held a forum together with Comrade T'ang Chung-fu, president of the Hunan Provincial Trade Union and the entire standing committee of the provincial trade union. They all declared that under the leadership of Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, they must persist in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and win greater victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

* * *

RURAL EDUCATION

Pay Great Attention to the Building of Teaching Points for Popularizing Education in Mountainous Areas

by

the Educational Bureau of Huanjen hsien, Liaoning Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao August 16, 1973)

Boosted by the criticize-revisionism and style-rectification campaign, and in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "In our education, we must have not only centralized, regular primary and secondary schools but also scattered, irregular village schools, newspaper-reading groups and literacy classes," we have effectively strengthened leadership over teaching-point work and energetically grasped the ideological and organizational reconstruction of teaching points. A boost is provided for popularizing five years of primary school education in the mountainous areas.

Our understanding on whether or not proper attention should be paid to teaching points followed a process. At first, the leadership of some schools and certain teachers held that in improving the quality of teaching and popularizing five years of primary school education in mountainous areas, the decisive role was played by the central schools and the teaching points represented no more than an expedient at the moment for lack of manpower, financial and material resources.

To counter this understanding, we organized the leadership of schools at various levels in the whole hsien and some teachers to seriously study Chairman Mao's thinking on revolution in education and discuss the problem about whether teaching points should be grasped and whether the quality of teaching at teaching points could be improved. Meanwhile, certain education cadres and representatives of teaching-point teachers were organized to head separately for the two advanced units of the hsien--the Shuanglingtzu Teaching Point of the Weitung Commune and the Peiteng Teaching Point of the Erhhulei Commune--to inspect and study things. The comrades attending the relevant meeting received a profound education in line. Confronted with facts, they fully realized that teaching points are a new-born thing in the educational revolution. Whether teaching points are grasped and what kind of attitude is adopted toward teaching points are major problems bearing on the cultural emancipation of peasants and whether Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in education should be carried out and defended. Many comrades said with great feeling, "So long as we firmly act according to Chairman Mao's directives, persist in putting proletarian politics in command and give play to teachers' activism, not only can teaching points be operated properly and made to last but also teaching quality can be gradually improved."

On the basis of heightened awareness, we again aroused bureau and organ comrades to make a general investigation in 17 communes of the whole hsien. To counter the problems unearthed, the following measures were adopted.

Selected Backbone Teachers to Reinforce Teaching Points: A teaching point is a new type of school to suit the convenience of the sons and daughters of poor and lower-middle peasants who have to go to a nearby school. Generally speaking, it has poor communications, arduous conditions, a great variety of classes, a small number of openings and a heavy task. We make it a rule that when arranging personnel, the educational revolution offices of various communes and the leadership of the central schools should select by every means backbone teachers with a good ideological showing and a strong vocational capacity to reinforce the teaching points. When checking and summing up the educational revolution, they must first check and sum up the conditions of teaching points. They must organize the teachers of teaching points to return to the central school to discuss their ideology and understanding and to study works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. They must regularly study teaching affairs, exchange information and manage teaching points in a practical manner.

To Strengthen Leadership Over the Reading Effort of Teaching Point Teachers: Because a teaching point has formidable conditions, huge work load and a multitude of difficulties, its teachers must be ideologically loyal to the Party's educational cause and have a relatively high level of consciousness in the line. Consequently, we call upon teaching point teachers to consciously read books by Marx and Lenin and by Chairman Mao, link theory with practice, learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants and assiduously transform their world outlook. Meanwhile, various measures are adopted and everything is done to create conditions for them to read and study.

To Strengthen Teaching Research and Raise the Level of Teaching: Because teaching points are generally set up in remote mountain valleys, the number of school openings is limited while many types of classes are involved. To lighten the burden on the poor and lower-middle peasants, different grades of school children are taught at the same time. Therefore, to fulfill teaching plans and improve the quality of teaching is a major problem. We demand that in studying teaching affairs, the central schools should study this form of teaching and help teaching-point teachers find out the main contradictions in this form of teaching, sum up the relevant laws and elevate the level of this form of teaching. Many communes have held meetings to study this form of teaching to shore up the teachers' confidence in the proper handling of this form of teaching.

To Cite Typical Examples as a Prod to Work Over a Wide Area: We have cited at different times teacher Pao Shu-lan of the Shuanglingtzu Teaching Point of the Wei Tung Commune and teacher Ma Kuang-fu of the Peiteng Teaching Point of the Erhhulei Commune as hsien-level model teachers so that the teachers of the whole hsien could have a model to learn from and a target to emulate. Meanwhile, early in April, a hsien-wide meeting for exchange of experience in this form of teaching was convened to seriously sum up this form of teaching throughout the hsien. An effective boost was given to teaching point work.

For several years, due to our energetic grasping of teaching-point work, we have not only made it convenient for the sons and daughters of poor and lower-middle peasants to attend nearby schools, thereby raising the

admission percentage of schoolage children, but also, through extending teaching points to the lower levels and adopting this form of teaching, overcome the phenomenon of teacher shortage. At the end of 1972, the whole hsien had 175 teaching points which saved 148 people-run school teachers. For the Weitung Commune alone, 17 types of classes were cut out along with 32 people-run school teachers. After these comrades returned to their teams to take up productive labor, an effective boost was given to the campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture. The school-operation burden on the poor and lower-middle peasants was also lightened.

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Conscientiously Do a Good Job in the Popularization of Rural Education

by

the CCP Committee of the Lungt'ang Commune, Tingan Hsien,
Hainan District, Kwangtung Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao August 16, 1973)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education, from the autumn of 1971, we took the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work as the key link in effectively strengthening our leadership over rural education work. We got deeply aroused the masses to combine the proper operation of full-time schools with the operation of various types of schools. This enabled the percentage of students among the schoolage children to rise from 79 percent in the first half of 1971 to 99.5 percent and the rate of consolidation to 99 percent. Relatively big progress also marked rural spare-time education. Of the 157 production teams in the whole commune, 145 had set up night schools, and of the 4,500-odd commune members taking up studies in them, 82 percent were young and able-bodied illiterate or semi-illiterate persons. The broad masses of commune members devoted themselves to political, cultural and technical studies in night schools. They raised their level of consciousness in class struggle and the struggle in line and their cultural level. An impetus was given to development in revolution and production.

Enhance Awareness and Set Our Places Straight

Our commune belongs to a semi-mountainous area, and its villages relatively scattered. Because schools were not rationally distributed, certain difficulties were thrown in the way of primary school education. Some comrades of our Party committee approached the popularization of education with a sentiment of shrinking from difficulties, and for a time, showed a tendency toward neglect of education work. To solve this problem of awareness, we, in the process of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, organized the "squad members" of the Party committee to study relevant writings by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao on revolution in education. Everyone was helped toward a deep understanding of the importance of the proper handling of education work and toward the proper handling of rural education work. Meanwhile, rural education work was tackled as an important part of the effort to "learn from Tachai in agriculture." With the awareness of the "squad members" of the Party committee heightened, we effectively strengthened leadership over rural education work and the popularization of primary school education and anti-illiteracy work on the agenda of the Party committee for study at the time of studying, arranging, checking and summing up work. Thus, under the centralized leadership of the commune Party committee, the proper handling of agriculture was combined with the serious handling of rural educational work.

Secretaries Take the Lead and Keep a Firm Grip on Every Level

To deepen rural education work in a planned and systematic manner, Comrade Ch'en Yün, Secretary of the Party Committee, suggested that the Party committee organize an investigation group to make an overall investigation of the distribution of rivers and schools in all the villages of the commune, the number of schoolage children, and other conditions. After that he presided over the formulation of a plan for the popularization of 5-year primary school education during the period of the 4th 5-year plan in the Lungt'ang Commune. Simultaneously with going to production teams to lay hold of spots teams, Party committee members were required to ascertain the conditions of revolution in education and pay attention to solving some problems of a universal nature.

On one occasion, the Party committee secretary went to the schools of the Lulin Brigade to hold forums with teachers and to listen to their lectures. He found that some teachers were discontented with their work and some had a low vocational level. He held in time a training class for on-the-job teachers. These teachers were organized to study Chairman Mao's relevant writings on revolution in education and to penetratingly criticise towering crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers in undermining the proletarian educational revolution. They were made to recognise the current excellent situation prevailing in the educational revolution and embrace the idea of "loyalty to the educational cause." Meanwhile, stations for assisting and guiding the teaching of various subjects were set up and teaching research groups for separate areas were formed for carrying out regular mass teaching research activities. In over one year, the whole commune organized demonstration teaching activities on 97 occasions and held over 10 special-topic forums. This played a definite role in giving impetus to improving the teachers' political and vocational levels.

While working at a "learn from Tachai in agriculture" experimental point with the Hsip'o Brigade, he found that this brigade did a poor job in popularizing primary school education and handling anti-illiteracy work. He discussed and studied things with the brigade Party branch and tapped to the full the potentialities of the two full-day primary schools by readjusting classes, increasing the number of class openings, holding farming-and-reading classes and organizing guaranteed teaching groups. The problem of admitting 143 school-age children to school was solved, and the admission rate rose from the original 82 percent to over 98 percent. The 11 production teams of the whole brigade set up night schools and organized cadres and commune members to study politics, culture and technique. An impetus was given to various kinds of rural work.

In the Party committee, besides the cadre in charge of educational work who constantly exercised a firm grip on educational work, other cadres in charge of agriculture, industry, communications, finance and trade, propaganda, the militia, youths and women were able to act in close cooperation and pay proper attention to the popularization of primary school education and anti-illiteracy work. For instance, while making a production checkup in the Lungt'ang Brigade, the standing committee member in charge of production also went to schools to check up on the teachers' teaching programs, look through the students' schoolwork and found out how the students

fared in study. He also personally gave lectures to the 5th grade students of the Lungt'ang Primary School.

The standing committee member in charge of industry, communications, finance and trade took the initiative to set up a spare-time workers' school, and energetically carried out anti-illiteracy work among workers in the commune enterprises. Besides publicizing the great significance of the popularization of primary school education in ordinary times, the cadre in charge of propaganda gave full play to the role of the commune's broadcast station by regularly spreading experience in popularization of primary school education and elimination of illiteracy and the relevant newspaper articles. In a work checkup in the T'ienchʻün Brigade, the cadre in charge of the militia and youths found that some youths in this brigade were illiterate. He joined the brigade branch in making a study and setting up anti-illiteracy class.

While tackling central work in the Lungchieh Brigade, the cadre in charge of woman's work joined the teachers in going from door to door to arouse the school-age children to attend school and women to attend night school. Thus, under the unified leadership of the commune Party committee, various departments shared work responsibilities in the same family and everyone took a hand in educational work. An impetus was given to the vigorous development of the educational undertaking of the whole commune.

A Year-to-Year Effort Combined with Several Efforts in a Year

The popularization of primary school education and the elimination of illiteracy is a long and formidable task. It must be grasped again and again over a long time. Otherwise, fluctuations and retrogression will set in. Apart from constantly exerting ourselves in ordinary times in light of past experiences and lessons, we also concentrate forces on a shock effort at a crucial moment. This is to achieve the aim of combining several efforts in a year with a lasting effort from year to year. The concrete approach is as follows:

Before school starts, we must lay hold of propaganda and mobilization work. Before the beginning of every school term, through various meetings and various media such as organizing a "propaganda and mobilization week," etc., we gave cadres and commune members line education and widely publicized the great signifiance of the popularization of primary school education. This was to raise the consciousness of the broad masses of cadres and commune members in sending their sons and daughters to school and paying serious and proper attention to work about students' return to school for the new school term.

For instance, before the commencement of school for the new school year last year, we aroused over 190 teachers of the whole commune to return to school ahead of time and join 740-odd brigade and team cadres in going deep into the midst of students' families on a mobilization mission. This enabled 118 school-age children who had originally decided to discontinue with their studies to continue to go to school.

The Chiat'ang Brigade has 14 natural villages, with households scattered. The brigade Party branch divided them into four areas. Of the five principal cadres of the brigade, besides the Party branch secretary who assumed overall charge, four were each responsible for one designated area and for undertaking to mobilize school-age children to attend school there. Seventeen teachers of the full-day primary school also carried out mobilization work in key points. Of them, five school leadership members headed for several production teams with relatively great difficulties to arouse school-age children to attend school. In the process of making propaganda and mobilization, the Party branch of the brigade discovered that because of various practical problems, 25 school-age children were unable to attend school. It therefore opportunely called a forum of guardians and adopted different methods to seek a solution. For those students with many younger brothers and sisters, the production brigade set up a nursery. Those who were prevented by heavy housework from attending a full-day primary school were aroused to join a "noon class." Thus, the school-age children of the whole brigade were all enabled to attend school. After the Spring Festival this year, we again organized the cadres and teachers of various brigades and teams of the whole commune to commit themselves to separate areas in urging the students to return to school at the right time.

After the commencement of school, we paid attention to consolidation. After the beginning of school every school term, we made a point of paying proper attention to consolidation work. For instance, not long after the current school term started, we found that in the whole commune, 39 students had dropped out of school midway. Because some guardians "set greater store by men than women", some of their daughters had to take care of their younger brothers or sisters and do family chores. Some others dropped out for various other reasons including a poor scholastic performance. In light of these conditions, we geared elaborate ideological work to every case to seek a solution. To direct practical proper efforts toward consolidation work related to in-school students, we adopted the following several measures geared to rural work features:

First, on the eve of vacation in the busy farming season of each school term, we imposed upon brigade and team cadres and teachers three demands: (1) The teachers must go to production teams to labor side by side with the masses; (2) Students must end the busy farming season vacation one day ahead to make various pre-school preparations in a proper way; (3) Brigade cadres and production team cadres and school teachers must urge the students to return to school according to the time specified. Because we took the initiative to do ideological work beforehand, at the end of the busy farming season vacation in each school term, all students were able to return to school on time.

Second, when commune members were working on irrigation project sites, we stressed that various brigades and production teams must make proper and rational arrangements for those families with many children and practical difficulties so that the relevant students would not have to drop out of school midway just because their guardians were preoccupied with water conservation work.

Third, the method of sending night school teachers to irrigation project sites by turns was adopted to prevent the suspension of night schools due to lack of teachers.

At the end of a school year, we properly summed up and appraised work, cited the advanced, and arranged beforehand the organization of new students to attend school in the next school term. Through summing up and appraising work and citing the advanced, we enabled the old models to forge ahead continuously and new models to emerge endlessly. The commune-wide effort in popularizing primary school education and eliminating illiteracy was enabled to last and deepen in a more down-to-earth manner with a deep imprint left by each step taken.

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PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

Vigorous Advance in Revolution and Production at China's Leading Oilfield

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1973)

taching, china's leading oilfield, is making vigorous headway in revolution and production under the impact of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. the workers' consciousness of the struggle between the two lines has been heightened and they are forging ahead in the revolutionary tradition.

compared with 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began, crude oil production capacity at taching in 1972 increased 210 per cent and the crude oil output went up 260 per cent; 130 per cent more crude oil was refined and heartening achievements were also recorded in the all-round production of petro-chemical products and in scientific experimentation.

furthermore, since the beginning of this year, new achievements have been made in crude oil production, drilling, oilfield construction and crude oil refining. crude oil began to flow in mid-july, ahead of schedule, at a new oil producing area of the oilfield, construction of which started no earlier than april this year.

taching oilfield is a national pace-setter and has been held up as a model by our great leader chairman mao. more than a decade ago, the builders of taching, guided by chairman mao's brilliant philosophical works "on practice" and "on contradiction", overcame numerous difficulties and built this petroleum centre, china's biggest, at high speed yet maintaining a high quality.

in response to chairman mao's call "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism", the party committee of the oilfield has been leading the workers in ever more diligent study of the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and the works of chairman mao as part of the current movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. in the spring of this year when the no. 1274 drilling team moved to a new site where electric lighting had not yet been installed, the party branch secretary chao hsing-chung led the workers in study by candle light. the workers of taching have now organized themselves into more than 2,000 study groups. out in the open fields, in the mess halls or in their dormitories, using marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as their weapon, they analyze and criticize liu shao-chi and other political swindlers.

"the line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." the great struggle to

criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work has stimulated the taching workers, who have adopted the action slogans: "go all out in study, criticism and work; speed up the building of the oilfield exclamation" and "learn fearlessness of hardship and even death from the example of the pioneer oil worker wang chin-hsi for the sake of the revolution exclamation"

in the course of their study and work, the workers last year quoted the tremendous achievements gained in the mass efforts at the early stage of construction of the oilfield, and applied the materialist conception of history -- that history is created by the masses -- to refute the idealist conception of history spread by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers that "history is made by heroes". when work began in a new oil producing area in april of this year, leading cadres went to work on the construction site, workers vied with one another to contribute their best and even members of the families of many workers volunteered to lend a hand. thousands of workers, cadres and technical personnel have pitched their tents at the new field where the drilling machines drone round the clock and lights are on all night. everywhere there are moving examples of high militancy and enthusiasm.

when the elderly worker li hung-fu was ordered by the doctor to rest at home, he stole out and set to work repairing equipment with the aid of an electric torch.

by their hard work, the no. 1202 drilling team and the no. 1205 drilling team have chalked up new records in the past few months by exceeding 10,000 metres in monthly drilling footage at the new field.

the fixing workers have achieved a new daily record in moving and fixing drilling derricks.

the amount of work done by workers in charge of well-casing and cementing has surpassed the previous daily record by 25 per cent.

the work of putting up a high-tension transmission line was completed in eight days instead of 22 as originally planned.

the building workers took only a week to finish a temporary project for the supply of mud which was previously scheduled to take 50 days.

according to the original plan, the building of the new oil producing area was to start this year and oil production was to begin next year. however, the plan has had to be adjusted several times, thanks to the zeal of the workers. as a result, the new location began to yield crude oil in only four months after construction began. leading cadres are most excited by all this. "it is almost impossible", they say, "to measure the workers' high socialist enthusiasm generated by the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the stype of work."

taking as his model wang chin-hsi, who was known as the "man of iron" for his tireless efforts in work, drill operator luan jung-fu remained beside his drill for more than 20 hours at a stretch until an oil well was drilled. he said: "our love for our great leader chairman mao and our hatred for the political swindlers like liu shao-chi must be reflected in our actions.

kao chin-ying, leader of the no. 1205 drilling team, was in hospital when he heard the news about the building of a new location. he persisted in demanding to be discharged, till he gained his point. he was still wearing a steel medical jacket when he re-joined his team. he said: "we cannot produce oil lying in bed. leading a comfortable life is not making revolution." his workmates said: "when our former team leader wang chin-hsi in the sixties received a leg injury, he kept on working at the drilling machine with crutches. now our team leader kao is working in a steel jacket. surely this is an epoc of men of iron".

the taching oilfield is well-known for its persistence in "practice first". its fine style of work includes undertaking investigation before going into action, honesty in both words and deeds in its practice of revolution, its strict demands on itself, its good organizational work, its serious attitude in work and its high sense of discipline. this good tradition is being carried forward in the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. the workers cite their own experience to criticize the idealist apriorism advocated by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. this enables them to guide themselves more consciously by the materialist theory of reflection in everything they do, combining revolutionary zeal with a scientific approach. to open up the taching oilfield more fully, some ten thousand workers, cadres, engineers and technicians, led by the party committee, have made extensive investigations into the oil and water wells, compiled a total of over 9.9 million items of data, made more than 3.8 million correlations of formations and have finally attained a good knowledge of the structure of the strata. they have thus equipped themselves with a stronger scientific basis for the future development of the oilfield. when the well-measuring headquarters ran into difficulties for lack of experience when introducing the new pressure fracturing technique for oil wells, the leading members of the party committee of the headquarters led the majority of the office workers to work and to study the problems at the grassroots level. together with the workers and technicians on the spot, they eventually grasped the laws governing the fracturing technique. the difficulties were resolved in good time and output of the oil wells rose markedly. now it is difficult to find leading cadres in their offices. they are either working at the grassroots level units or beside the oil wells.

through the movement criticism of revisionism; and rectification of the style of work, taching workers have come to see clearly the following fact: liu shao-chi and the other political swindlers, like all representatives of the exploiting classes, try to mislead people into taking things easy, into seeking comfort and an easy life by spreading the poisonous influence of the corrupt bourgeois way of life. in the course of mass revolutionary criticism, the workers have seriously reviewed the rich experience they gained in the opening up of the oilfield by hard struggle; the slogan "we shall strive for high speed and high standards in production and, in our material life, never divorce ourselves from the country's 700 million population" has struck deep roots in people's minds. at this oilfield, the people still lead a plain life and apply the principle "practise strict economy and combat waste" in all they do. the workers say: "we worked hard when conditions were poor. now that conditions have improved we should still work hard. we must hold high the banner of hard struggle all the way to communism." as in the early days of the oilfield, taching people today still live in adobe houses or those of simple brick structure. they still put used and waste material to good use. even odds and ends of used cloth are made into padding for gloves. in the past two years, more than 200,000 pairs of padded gloves have been made with such material and this has saved the state some 39 tons of cotton.

through the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the older people show new vigour while the younger generation is growing up healthily. many of the younger workers have posed to themselves this question: we are successors to the revolutionary cause but what should we inherit? and they give the answer: liu shao-chi and other political swindlers were opposed to chairman mao's revolutionary line; we should follow the example of the older generation of taching workers in resolutely implementing and defending chairman mao's revolutionary line; what we must inherit is chairman mao's revolutionary line exclamation

the eighth squad of the supply team attached to the tubular goods supply station is made up of young people who started work after 1970. their task is to move drilling equipment. one day when they had just sat down to eat after a day's work, they learned that the no. 1274 team wanted to have its drilling equipment moved to another place that evening. they immediately went to their leadership and offered their services, but the leadership turned down their request, thinking they must be tired. twenty-year-old ma ching-hai, the squad leader, then pleaded: "how can you give this assignment to others? why not us? we missed the historic battle to open taching oilfield in the early days. now we have a chance to make up for some of our loss." braving a storm that arose that evening, the squad worked till midnight, until the job was done.

a women's road-building squad of a machinery brigade under the road-building department has been awarded by the oilfield party committee the glorious title of "pathbreakers". the average age of the members of this squad is below 20. in order to keep to chairman mao's revolutionary line, they diligently study chairman mao's works and consciously temper themselves in hard struggle. they declare, "we, the younger generation at taching oilfield, must hold high the banner of hard struggle." in one urgent project earlier this year, the squad topped its quota by 56 per cent.

working selflessly in the interest of the revolutionary cause, the young worker sung ming-yeh has shown a deep love for every job given him. when he was assigned to work as an electrician, he gave great attention to his work and soon became a deft repair man. later, when he became a cook, he served the workers whole-heartedly in that capacity and became a good cook. then he was made an oil worker and his work on the three oil wells and one water well he minds has reached a first-grade standard. tempered in revolutionary work in the past few years, sung ming-yeh has become a communist party member. at the congress of the communist youth league of the oilfield held recently, sung ming-yeh was elected a standing committee member of the youth league committee.

in the past few years, more than 1,500 young-people at the oilfield have joined the chinese communist party and 13,000 have joined the communist youth league. last year, 5,200 young people were elected pace-setters or "red banner bearers".

LAND RECLAMATION

Collective Efforts by Northwest China Commune to Wrest Land from Shifting Sand

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Aug. 24, 1973)

the dream of generations to halt the destruction of farmland by the patanchilin desert in the northwest corner of the kansu corridor is being realized by stubborn collective labour.

the pingchuan people's commune in lintse county now has tree belts that protect large tracts of farmland against the desert to the north, and irrigation ditches cut the farmland into neat squares.

shifting sand from the desert advanced several metres southward every year before liberation, swallowing up large tracts of farmland.

work to fix the sand in place began soon after liberation, but significant improvements date from the joining together of several cooperatives in 1958 to form a people's commune. scattered windbreaks and tree-planting that did not have much effect in stopping sand drift have been augmented by systematic afforestation which was started along the southern perimeter of the desert and steadily moved northward. the afforestated area is now 1,400 hectares, as against 250 hectares during the 1958-1960 period. in addition, 650,000 trees have been planted around houses and along ditches. the brigades have linked their tree belts into a one kilometre-deep, 25-kilometre-long forest that blocks sand and breaks strong winds.

when the encroachment by sand was stopped, the commune was in a position to go on to improve the water situation. three badly silted up canals at the time of liberation joined the area to a river in the south. the commune members, since 1958, have dredged the canals, adding a one million cubic metre reservoir each to two of them and installing 66 sluice gates.

under an over-all plan by the commune party committee in 1966, 1,600 stone-faced canals and ditches with a total length of 5,300 kilometres were added by 1972 to expand the irrigated area to 3,700 hectares, an increase of more than one-third, and facilitate further sand control and tree planting.

the successful experience of the sanyi production brigade in leading in water to level seven big sand dunes and turn them into farmland and woods, 260 hectares in area, over several years was spread by the commune party committee. this sparked a commune-wide effort to make a new attack on the desert.

at the same time, 90 per cent of the farmland has been leveled, deep-ploughed and provided with a deep layer of top soil. this opened the way for more effective work by the cadre-commune member scientific experimental groups in the 13 production brigades to raise yields. one result is the later sowing of millet to protect the flowering plants from the hottest time of year. yield in 1972 was double that in 1966, reaching 3.8 tons a hectare. wheat yield from 1965 to 1972 went up to nearly 4 tons per hectare, rising 2.6 times.

in addition, the commune now has eight hydro-electric power stations, a farm tool workshop, 160,000 fish fry in its reservoirs and a stock of 6,600 pigs. side-line occupations include mat-weaving, bee-keeping, and food processing, fluorspar and coal mining.

starting last autumn a number of brigades joined forces to reclaim wasteland half a dozen kilometres further north in the desert. they dug an eleven-kilometre-long canal through 64 sand dunes and so far have opened 800 hectares. one hundred hectares were sown this spring and 180,000 trees planted. the commune aims to reclaim another 1,300 hectares.

MATERNITY AND CHILD CARE

South China Hsien Improves Maternity and Child Care Work

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 23, 1973)

coastal chao-an county in south china's kwangtung province, where women and children account for over 60 per cent of the population, has been improving its maternity and child care work in recent years. the county has 800 part-time midwives and 426 maternity beds. each production brigade has two or three midwives and each commune at least two gynaecologists or pediatricians.

maternity and child care work was stepped up in the county after the founding of people's communes in 1958. a number of midwives were trained and many maternity centres set up. but all the experienced gynaecologists and pediatricians were then concentrated in the county seat and other towns because of interference by liu shao-chi's revisionist line.

the situation was changed during the great proletarian cultural revolution in line with chairman mao's teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." the county health department ran short-term classes to train more than 300 part-time midwives and 200 women barefoot doctors. gynaecologists and pediatricians were sent from the county seat and other towns to strengthen commune clinics. huang li-chen, a doctor specializing in maternity and child care, has cured many gynaecological cases and performed tubal-sterilization operations during her visit to 20 people's communes in the past year. she was much welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants. the midwife chen bai-yen of the hsutung production brigade goes wherever there is a woman in labour, either in the day-time or at night. she helps women in labour wash their clothes and prepare food and drink for their babies. commune members call her a woman whose heart beats with theirs.

apart from running short-term classes to train midwives and women barefoot doctors, the county medical department holds forums on maternity and child care and family planning and print technical reference material.

most of the midwives and women barefoot doctors are competent in making pre-natal check-ups and treating common gynaeological diseases. cases of difficult labour have been greatly reduced. puerperal fever and tetanus of the new-born have been eliminated throughout the whole county.

OPHTHALMOLOGY

Central China Hospital Improves Methods for Removing Foreign Bodies from Eyes

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Aug. 23, 1973)

eye doctors of the teaching hospital of the honan medical college have in the past few years improved methods to remove foreign bodies in eyes. the rate of success in such operations reached 99.1 per cent. the rate of success in removing non-magnetic foreign bodies, considered a fairly difficult procedure, amounted to at least 98 per cent.

a rather common disorder among working people is the presence of intra-ocular foreign bodies, magnetic or non-magnetic fragments, that are retained inside the eye after an injury.

methods for localizing intra-ocular foreign bodies were sometimes inaccurate formerly, reducing the rate of success in extracting them.

in 1958, inspired by the party's general line for building socialism, eye doctors in this hospital were determined to make a breakthrough. they went to some factories in chengchow, kaifeng, loyang and rural areas around these cities to make a survey of eye injuries with retention of intra-ocular foreign bodies. summing up their clinical experience, they realized the necessity for improving the methods for localizing foreign bodies in the delicate eyeball so as to raise the rate of success in removing them.

they devised a lattice localizer made of metallic wires, six millimetres on each side, which is further

divided up into a number of squares. after repeated improvements, they reduced the error of localization of the foreign body to less than zero point three millimetres. during an operation the knife can usually touch the foreign body which sometimes comes out by itself from the incision.

after the success of lattice localization, eye doctors in the hospital devised a number of other methods of localization.

once a worker came to the hospital and asked for treatment a year after his eye had been injured. the foreign body in his eye was very small and technical problems had prevented its removal. his vision had dropped from 1.5 to 0.2. eye doctors in the hospital examined his eye with new methods of localization they had devised. they concluded that a magnetic foreign body no longer than the sharp point of a needle had lodged in the back of the eyeball. they successfully extracted the foreign body and with subsequent treatment the worker's vision was gradually restored to 1.2 before he went happily back to work.

in the past few years the hospital's eye doctors have studied ultrasonic localization and found a special wave, a so-called superimposed wave, in the instance of foreign bodies on the wall of the eyeball. the superimposed wave accurately localizes the retained foreign bodies at different levels of the posterior wall of the eyeball, enabling the surgeon to do the operation in the most appropriate fashion. by means of ultrasonic localization they have performed more than 20 such operations with very good results. a patient had had three operations which failed to remove the foreign body. later this hospital, using ultrasonic examination, found the foreign body right on the surface of the wall of the eyeball. no complicated operation was necessary. by lightly separating the tissues surrounding the foreign body, the doctor removed it with a pair of small forceps.

the extraction of foreign bodies on the optic disc is considered one of the most difficult eye operations. doctors in the hospital treat such eye injuries by the western-chinese combined method and perform operations under acupuncture anesthesia. drawing upon the experience in the traditional couching technique, the doctor inserts a fine iron rod into the eyeball through an incision over the pars plana (plain part) of the ciliary body, the site of the incision in the traditional technique for couching cataracts, and with an electro-magnet at the back of the rod makes it magnetic and draws the foreign body out. a foreign body smaller than the cross-section of a hair and scarcely visible to the naked eye can this be extracted.

a young fitter got an iron splinter in his right eye. careful examination found that the splinter rested on the optic disc. the doctor extracted it smoothly by this method in two hours.

eye doctors in the honan medical college hospital also devised a number of simple surgical instruments for eye operations. they do the eye operations under acupuncture anesthesia and use herbal medicine as supplementary therapy. post-operative complications are rare. in at least 90 per cent of the 800 operations for the removal of intra-ocular foreign bodies, vision was improved or was retained. the patients were discharged from hospital in half a month.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Ministers Meet with Chinese Vice Minister of Ministry of Machine-Building

(NCNA-English Copenhagen, Aug. 23, 1973)

k.b. andersen, danish minister of foreign affairs, and erling jensen, minister of commerce, industry and shipping, yesterday afternoon each met and had a friendly conversation with chou tzu-chien, vice-minister of china's first ministry of machine-building, and li hsi-fu, head of the chinese economic and trade exhibition.

andersen recalled his visit to china last may and said that the visit was of great importance. erling jensen expressed belief that the danish industrial exhibition held in peking in march, 1972 and the chinese economic and trade exhibition due to be opened here would certainly enhance the mutual understanding and the friendship between the danish and chinese peoples.

chinese ambassador yueh liang was present on both occasions.

yesterday evening minister jensen gave a banquet in honour of the chinese guests.

Chinese Economic, Trade Exhibition Opens in Copenhagen

(NCNA-English Copenhagen, Aug. 23, 1973)

an economic and trade exhibition of the people's republic of china opened here today.

among the more than 800 guests present at the opening ceremony were erling jensen, danish minister of commerce; knud thomsen, former minister of commerce; a.c. normann, former minister of fisheries; per welsch, chief of the protocol, and g.f.k. harhoff, director of the department of commerce, of the ministry of foreign affairs; other officials and friends as well as patriotic chinese residents in denmark. diplomatic envoys of many countries to denmark were also present.

chou tzu-chien, vice-minister of china's first ministry of machine-building, and li hsi-fu, head of the chinese economic and trade exhibition group, attended the opening ceremony. chinese ambassador to denmark yueh liang also attended.

in their speeches at the ceremony, vice-minister chou tzu-chien and minister jensen wished the relations between the two countries could grow day by day.

then minister jensen and other guests were shown around the pavilion by vice-minister chou tzu-chien, head of the exhibition group li hsi-fu and ambassador yueh liang.

a cocktail party was held at the exhibition hall by ambassador yueh liang and head of the group li hsi-fu for the opening of the exhibition.

the exhibition, the largest that china ever held in denmark, covers an area of some 2,000 square metres. more than 2,400 items including photos of chinese-danish friendship, heavy and light industrial products and handicraft articles were on display in four sections of the pavilion.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Delegation of Japanese Heavy Industry Company

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, today met with all members of the delegation of the ishikawajima-harima heavy industry co. ltd. of japan led by renzo taguchi, chairman of the board and representative director of the company. they had a friendly conversation.

present was ryuji kobayashi, managing director of the toko bussan co. ltd. of japan, who accompanied the delegation to china.

also present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including sun ping-hua, wei hua-chun and tan ting-tung.

Japanese Table Tennis Veterans Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1973)

a japanese table tennis veterans delegation with kiyotaro hasegawa as its leader and keisuke sumita and kimiyo kurimoto (kimiyo matsuzaki) as its deputy leaders arrived in peking by air this evening. the delegation has come to see the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

it was warmly welcomed at the airport by chao cheng-hung and sung chung, vice-president and secretary-general of the all-china sports federation, chen hsien and chang chun-hsu, president and vice-president of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china, and chinese table tennis veterans chiu chung-hui, sun mei-ying, wang chih-liang, chou lan-sun, wang chien and yeh pei-chiung.

hiroshi yaoito, leader of the japanese table tennis delegation, was present at the airport.

Chinese Printing and Publication Delegation Arrives in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Aug. 22, 1973)

the chinese printing and publication delegation arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to japan at the invitation of the japan-china cultural exchange association. leader of the delegation is yen wen-ching and deputy leader wang fang-tzu.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by kenzo nakajima, director general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, hisao kuroda, chairman of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), and personages of the japanese cultural and publishing circles, including torao miyakawa, norio shirato, michio iwamura and kunihiko shimonaka.

also present at the airport were li lien-ching, counsellor of the chinese embassy in japan, and bo ren, vice-chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents.

a meeting in honour of the delegation was held in a lounge at the airport. kenzo nakajima and yen wen-ching spoke on the occasion.

Wang Yun-sheng Gives Banquet for Japanese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1973)

wang yun-sheng, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, here this evening gave a banquet for the japanese delegation of "kyuyu kai" (a group of pre-military academy's graduates) led by tokinori ryu. the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

present were sun ping-hua, kan mai, wang yun, chin li, chin su-cheng, lin po, chou chi, huang hsing and wang yin.

the delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

Japanese International Trade Promotion Association Fetes Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Aug. 24, 1973)

the japanese association for the promotion of international trade held a banquet yesterday evening at hotel new otani here in honour of the chinese government negotiating delegation headed by hsi yeh-sheng which is negotiating a china-japan trade agreement with the japanese government.

among the leading members of the japanese association for the promotion of international trade present at the banquet were: aiichiro fujiyama, chairman; kazutsura kawase, chairman of the special committee on agreement policy; teiji hagiwara, managing director; and rinji miyaishi, executive director and secretary general.

hsiao hsiang-chien, counsellor of the chinese embassy in japan, and hsu tsung-mao, representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, also attended the banquet on invitation.

seiichi omori and other officials of the japanese foreign ministry were also present.

aiichiro fujiyama and hsi yeh-sheng spoke at the banquet. both of them stressed that efforts should be made to further strengthen the friendship and enhance the economic and trade relations between the two peoples in the spirit of the joint statement of the chinese and japanese governments.

CHINA AND KOREA

Yeh Chien-ying Meets Vacationist Group of Korean People's Army

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1973)

yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, this afternoon met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the vacationist group of the korean people's army. leader of the group is lieutenant general chang jong hwan, vice-minister of the korean people's armed forces, and deputy leader is major general chong gyong sik.

present were li jao pil, charge d'affaires ad interim, and senior colonel kang song chol, military attaune, of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking.

also present were hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and yin tso-chen, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence.

Korean Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim Gives Banquet for KPA Vacationist Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1973)

li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea, here this evening gave a banquet on the occasion of the china visit by the vacationist group of the korean people's army.

present were hsiao ching-kuang, chinese vice-minister of national defence, hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of other departments concerned.

also attending the banquet were all members of the group, with lieutenant-general chang jong hwan, vice-minister of the korean people's armed forces, as its leader and major-general chong gyong sik as its deputy leader, military attache senior-colonel kang song chol and other diplomatic officials of the korean embassy in peking.

speaking at the banquet which proceeded in a most cordial and friendly atmosphere, comrade chang jong hwan said that they saw with their own eyes during the current visit the

tremendous achievements won by the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army under the wise leadership of chairman mao tsetung and the chinese communist party. we feel very happy about every one of your achievements and regard them as our own. from the bottom of our hearts, we wish you still more brilliant successes in your struggle in the future, he added.

wherever we went during our visit in china, he went on, we have been accorded warm welcome and cordial reception that can only come from revolutionary comrades-in-arms. the chinese people and the commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. have spoken highly of the brilliant achievements our people and the officers and men of the people's army have scored under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader comrade kim il sung. the fact that the chinese government and people give complete support to the five propositions put forth by comrade kim il sung for the re-unification of the fatherland is a tremendous encouragement to our struggle.

comrade chang jong hwan said: the friendship and unity between our two peoples and armies is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. it is an unbreakable friendship and unity between allies giving active support to and closely cooperating with each other against imperialism and for their common goal and ideals.

in his speech, comrade hsiao ching-kuang said, the vacationist group of the korean people's army led by vice-minister chang jong hwan made a successful visit to china and spent a pleasant vacation here. wherever they went, comrades of the group warmly praised the chinese people for their achievements gained in the socialist revolution and construction under the leadership of chairman mao, and conveyed to the chinese people and army the profound friendship of the korean people and army. this is a great encouragement to us, for which we express our sincere thanks. the visit of the vacationist group of the korean people's army has made positive contributions to promoting the militant friendship between the two peoples and armies of china and korea.

comrade hsiao ching-kuang stated, china and korea are fraternal neighbours as closely related to each other as lips to teeth, and the chinese and korean peoples and armies are comrades-in-arms who share weal and woe. he said, the chinese people pay close attention to the sacred cause of the korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. not long ago, president kim il sung put forward the five propositions for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, pointing out the correct way for the reunification of korea. the chinese people and army firmly support the korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland through to the very end.

in conclusion, he asked comrade chang jong hwan and the other comrades of the group to convey the cordial regards and high respects of the chinese people and army to the korean people and army, when they return to their country.

Vacationist Group of Korean People's Army Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1973)

the vacationist group of the korean people's army with lieutenant general chang jong hwan, vice-minister of the korean people's armed forces, as its leader, and major general chong gyong sik as its deputy leader, left here for home by air today after it had a vacation and friendly visit in china.

the group was seen off at the airport by hsiao ching-kuang, chinese vice-minister of national defence, hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned sung cheng-chih, hsiao wen-chiu, wang ti-kang, sun meng-chi, liu hua-ching, kao teh-hsiang, chu pei-yung, li li and yin tso-chen.

present were li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim, and senior colonel kang song chol, military attache, of the korean embassy in peking.

CHINA AND LATIN AMERICA

Support for Just Stand of Latin American Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1973)

following is an article by the people's daily commentator today entitled "support for the just stand of latin american countries": --

on august 21, 1973, the government of the people's republic of china signed in mexico city additional protocol ii to the treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in latin america. in a statement made at the signing ceremony, the chinese government expounds china's respect and support for the just stand of the latin american

countries for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in latin america, and reiterates china's specific undertaking in regard to this zone. the statement of the chinese government gives full expression to the chinese people's consistent position in resolutely supporting the latin american people's struggle against the nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail of the superpowers and for safeguarding the cause of peace and security in latin america.

china has always supported the just proposal of many latin american countries for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone. the chinese government has always maintained that as the first step towards the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, all nuclear countries should first of all undertake not to use nuclear weapons, particularly not to use them against non-nuclear countries and nuclear-weapon-free zones. the chinese government has repeatedly declared to the whole world that at no time and in no circumstances will china be the first to use nuclear weapons. china is developing nuclear weapons entirely for defensive purposes, as well as for breaking the nuclear monopoly and nuclear threat of the superpowers and ultimately eliminating nuclear weapons. this stand of the chinese government is firm and unshakeable.

on behalf of the chinese government, chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei gave a specific undertaking in regard to the nuclear-weapon-free zone in latin america on november 14, 1972. now the chinese government has in its statement reiterated this undertaking: china will never use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear latin american countries and the latin american nuclear-weapon-free zone; nor will china test, manufacture, produce, stockpile, install or deploy nuclear weapons in these countries or in this zone, or send her means of transportation and delivery carrying nuclear weapons to cross the territory, territorial sea or air space of latin american countries. china's deeds always match her words and she means what she says. the latin american people and the people of all other countries of the world can fully trust the solemn undertaking made by the chinese government.

the chinese government emphasizes in its statement that its signing of additional protocol ii to the treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in latin america does not imply any change whatsoever in china's principled stand on the disarmament and nuclear weapons issue and, in particular, does not affect china's consistent stand against the treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and the partial nuclear test ban treaty. facts have long proved these treaties to be instruments used by the superpowers to fool and lull the world's people, which are advantageous only to the continued pursuance of their policy of nuclear monopoly, nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail and thereby increase the danger of nuclear war.

at present the two superpowers are still contending in a keen nuclear arms race, scrambling for spheres of influence and practising nuclear blackmail and nuclear threat against non-nuclear countries and nuclear-weapon-free zones. they have not only produced and stockpiled large quantities of nuclear arms at home but also established nuclear bases on the territory of other countries. their aircraft carrying nuclear weapons are making wild flights over other countries, and their nuclear-armed warships are nosing around everywhere in the oceans of the world, thus posing a grave threat to the security of the people of all countries. therefore, to make latin america a nuclear-weapon-free zone, all nuclear countries and particularly the superpowers possessing huge numbers of nuclear weapons must undertake in a practical way not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against the latin american countries and the latin american nuclear-weapon-free zone. the latin american countries have every right to ask them to undertake to observe and implement the following: (1) dismantling of all foreign military bases in latin america and refraining from establishing any new foreign military bases there; (2) prohibition of the passage of any means of transportation and delivery carrying nuclear weapons through latin american territory, territorial sea or air space. if these two points cannot be implemented, then the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone will not be ensured.

while talking glibly about "a permanent ban on the use of nuclear weapons", "prevention of nuclear war", "support for the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones", and so on and so forth, soviet revisionist social-imperialism is acting to the contrary. it has repeatedly plotted the swindle of "nuclear disarmament" and, under the smokescreen of "detente", it is doing all it can to expand its nuclear armament by raising its quantity and quality while scrambling and colluding with the other superpower in a vain attempt to dominate the world. it is not willing to see the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of all nuclear weapons, nor does it dare to commit itself to the undertaking that at no time and in no circumstances will it be the first to use nuclear weapons. to this day it has failed to give any effective assurance that it will not use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against latin american and other non-nuclear countries, and so far it has failed to sign additional protocol ii to the treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in latin america, let alone the dismantling of nuclear bases on the territory of other countries and withdrawal therefrom of all nuclear weapons and their means of transportation and delivery. this lays bare ever more fully the true features of this nuclear superpower before the people of latin america and of the world.

in the last analysis, the attainment of peace and security will have to depend on the struggle of the peoples. the latin american people are still facing arduous tasks in their struggle against the nuclear blackmail and nuclear

threat of the superpowers and for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone. we are convinced that the latin american countries will surely win new victories so long as they strengthen unity in this just struggle. together with all peace-loving countries and people in latin america and other parts of the world, the chinese government and people will, as always, continue to work for, persist in struggle and fight to the end for the attainment of the great objective of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons throughout the world.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Football Team Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1973)

malick coulibaly, leader, and tieba coulibaly, deputy leader, of the bamako football team of mali, and hamady tidiani koureissi, counsellor of the malian embassy in peking, gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

among the guests were yao hsiao-cheng, a leading member of the state physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of departments concerned li feng-lou, chang hsi, chu tse and chu hsien-sung, as well as chinese football players.

the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of unity and friendship. in his speech, malick coulibaly warmly praised the friendship between the people and sportsmen of mali and china.

li feng-lou, a leading member of the chinese football association, asked the malian friends to bring back the cordial greetings and good wishes of the chinese people and sportsmen to the people and sportsmen of mali. he expressed the hope that the people and sportsmen of the two countries would further strengthen their militant friendship and unity in the course of their struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

during their sojourn in peking, the malian footballers had friendly matches with the peking and the national teams. they visited factories and a rural people's commune and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest. they were accorded warm welcome wherever they went.

the malian friends will soon leave peking for home.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Netherlands Parliamentary Delegation Leaves Sian for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Sian, Aug. 23, 1973)

the netherlands parliamentary delegation with a. vondeling, president of the second chamber of the states-general, as its leader, and w. j. schuijt, chairman of the committee for foreign affairs of the first chamber, as its deputy leader, and its accompanying journalists, wound up their visit to sian and left here for hangchow by air today.

the distinguished guests from the netherlands were seen off at the airport by hsiao chun, vice-chairman of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee, hsieh pang-ting, vice-chairman of the sian municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

the distinguished guests from the netherlands arrived here yesterday in the company of wu hsin-yu, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and j. vixseboxse, the netherlands ambassador to china, and they were honoured at a banquet given by hsiao chun in the evening.

while in sian, the distinguished guests from the netherlands visited the sian people's enamelware plant, the sian art handicrafts workshop and the shensi provincial museum. they also made a trip to the huaching hot spring baths at lintung.

Netherlands Parliamentary Delegation Leaves Hangchow for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Aug. 24, 1973)

the netherlands parliamentary delegation with a. vondeling, president of the second chamber of the states-general, as its leader, and w. j. schuijt, chairman of the committee for foreign affairs of the first chamber, as its deputy leader, wound up its friendly visit here and left for shanghai by special plane this morning in the company of wu hsin-yu, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and sun ya-ming, a leading member of the foreign affairs office of the general office of the n.p.c. standing committee.

leaving by the same plane were netherlands ambassador to china j. vixseboxse and the correspondents accompanying the delegation.

the distinguished netherlands guests arrived here from sian by special plane yesterday morning and were honoured at a banquet in the evening given by hsieh cheng-hao, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee.

while in hangchow, the distinguished guests visited the hangchow silk mill, made a boat excursion on the west lake and toured a park and places of historical interest. they were given a warm welcome by the local people.

upon its arrival in and departure from hangchow, the distinguished guests were welcomed and sent off at the airport by vice-chairman hsieh cheng-hao of the provincial revolutionary committee and vice-chairman chiu chiang of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee, as well as leading members of departments concerned.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1973)

nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, gave a reception here this afternoon to celebrate the national day of the socialist republic of romania.

present on the occasion were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building; yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the chinese communist party; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of departments concerned ma jen-hui, wang lei, wu yu-hsun, li ching-chuan and li en-chiu and representatives of the china-romania friendship people's commune.

also present were sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

TRI-CONTINENTAL TABLE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Six More Table Tennis Delegation Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 22, 1973)

table tennis delegations from five countries and one region arrived in peking by air today to take part in the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament (a.a.a.).

they are the guinean delegation with anta cheik conde as its leader and maurice saadi and dialo ibrahima as deputy leaders; the guyana delegation with basil arno as its leader; the hongkong delegation with yue yun hing as its leader and sih su chu as deputy leader; the iranian delegation with amir amin as its leader; the singapore delegation with loke mun chong as its leader; and the thai delegation with tem homsettee as its leader and anu romyanond as deputy leader.

welcoming them at the airport were vice-chairmen of the a.a.a. organizing committee chang chih-huai and chiu chung-hui. guinean ambassador to china aboubacar kamara and diplomatic officials of the iranian embassy in peking were also present.

Preparatory Committee for AAA Table Tennis Tournament Holds Meeting in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1973)

a meeting of the preparatory committee for the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament was held here this afternoon.

it was presided over by representatives of chile and the democratic people's republic of korea.

addressing the meeting, yu pu-hsueh, chairman of the tournament organizing committee, extended heartfelt thanks to the members of the preparatory committee for the great amount of fruitful work they had done for the successful holding of the tournament, and wished it success.

a report on the preparations for the tournament was made at the meeting by sung chung, secretary-general of the organizing committee.

the meeting proceeded in the spirit of friendship, unity, mutual respect and democratic consultation. it discussed and unanimously approved the report on preparatory

work and a decision to hold meetings of the heads of table tennis delegations of all the participating countries and regions during the tournament, as well as other matters.

attending the meeting were plutarco zuniga caro, carlos araya araya and ernesto toro munoz of chile; choi gi uk, kang yong so and ro dong nyon of the democratic people's republic of korea; luis rodriguez and segundo endara of ecuador; abbas hamza and doreya fahmi karim of egypt; hiroshi yaoita and tamara yashi of japan; chintaman rambocus, chetti balakrishna and abdool carrim ibrahim cassam of mauritius; nripendra singh, pankaj raj sharma and mohan jung rana of nepal; a.a. efunkoya, george oludotun segun and mathew osime of nigeria; henry clemens and richard majaliwa of tanzania; and chen hsien, huang wen chin (taiwan province) and ho chen-liang of china.

Peking Workers, Peasants Greet AAA Table Tennis Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1973)

warm greetings and best wishes from peking workers and peasants to the forthcoming asian, african and latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament have been carried in peking newspapers.

an article in the "peking daily", written by workers of the peking heavy electric machinery plant, says: "across oceans and mountains have come our friends, bringing with them the profound friendship from the people of various asian, african and latin american countries. they have come to the tournament with the common desire for unity and friendship among peoples and sportsmen and for the development of table tennis on the three continents. we will learn from their fine sportsmanship and technique. we will do our share to promote friendship and solidarity between the chinese people and the other asian, african and latin american peoples."

"our applause", the article adds, "will be for the friendly spirit among the players as well as for their high technique. it will convey our people's fraternal feeling for the asian, african and latin american people."

"for long years the people of asia, africa and latin america have closely cooperated with and supported each other in their common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and in defence of national independence and sovereignty. our common experience in the past and the common tasks we face today have bound us closely together", the article points out.

in another article, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the china-viet nam friendship people's commune extend "heartfelt greetings to this great rally of unity".

"a traditional profound friendship has always existed between the people and sportsmen of china and the other asian, african and latin american countries and regions", they write in the "kwangming daily".

quoting chairman mao's teaching "the just struggles of the people of all countries support each other", they point out: "our common struggle has strengthened the militant friendship and unity of the asian, african and latin american people."

"the coming tournament", they write, is "another living proof".

the commune members say: "we are particularly glad that compatriots from our taiwan province residing in japan and the u.s.a. have come to peking for the first time to have a happy gathering with the people of the motherland and together with them to take part in the tournament. their arrival fully demonstrates the strong desire of our kith and kin in taiwan province for the unification of the motherland. we welcome them with all our hearts."

Foreign Friends Arrive in Peking to See AAA Table Tennis Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1973)

roy evans, president of the international table tennis federation, and his wife; hisao kido, i.t.t.f. deputy president and leader of the delegation of the organizing committee of the second asian table tennis championships, and his wife; yositomi wemura, deputy leader of the japanese delegation, and members of the delegation; amin abou heif, i.t.t.f. vice-president and acting chairman of the african table tennis federation; jean mercier, i.t.t.f. honorary treasurer, and his wife; and omer salih eisa, sudanese vice-minister of culture and information in charge of youth and sports, arrived in peking by air today to see the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

welcoming them at the airport were li ching-chuan, a leading member of the physical culture and sports commission; and chao cheng-hung, li meng-hua, chen hsien, wei ming, chiu chung-hui and liang cho-hui, vice-chairmen, and sung chung, secretary general, of the organising committee of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

also present were a.k. vint, honorary general secretary of the i.t.t.f., and his wife; rabie hafez el turk, vice president of the asian table tennis union; choi gi uk, delegate of the table tennis association of the democratic people's republic of korea; kang yong so, deputy leader of the table tennis delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea; hiroshi yaoito, leader of the table tennis delegation of japan; brutus danis, delegate of south african non-racial table tennis board; and abbas hamza, leader, and dorreia fahmy karim, deputy leader, of the egyptian table tennis delegation.

TT Delegations, Observer and Players of 13 Countries Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1973)

table tennis delegations, observer and players of thirteen countries arrived in peking today to attend the forthcoming asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

among them were ramadan mahama, observer of chad; the japanese table tennis delegation led by its deputy leader shegeo takehara; the table tennis delegation of jordan led by fayez nowar; the t.t. delegation of kuwait led by adnan al meer; the t.t. delegation of lebanon led by fouad habib; the malaysian t.t. delegation with encik abdul rahim ahmad as the leader and hew see tong as the deputy leader; the t.t. delegation of maldives led by abdullah jameel; some members of the pakistan table tennis delegation; the t.t. delegation of rwanda led by spiridio shyirambere; the t.t. delegation of sri lanka led by arulampalam vythialingam; the t.t. delegation of the sudan led by asim zaki mustafa; the t.t. delegation of trinidad and tobago led by alloy lequay; and the t.t. delegation of zambia led by a.s. mweemba.

other arrivals in peking today were alecos clerides and themis themistocleous, leader and deputy leader of the table tennis delegation of cyprus; girgissou gado, leader or the table tennis delegation of dahomey; and a.a. efunkoya, leader of the nigerian table tennis delegation. felix tientaraboum and bouda paul, leader and deputy leader of the table tennis delegation of upper volta, arrived in peking today or a few days ago.

they were welcomed at the airport by chao cheng-hung; li meng-hua, chen hsien, wei ming, chiu chung-hui and liang cho-hui, vice-chairmen of the organizing committee of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament, and sung chung, secretary general of the committee.

also present at the airport were abdelwahab zainulabidin, ambassador of the sudan to china, salim ali, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chad embassy in peking, and officials of the embassies of nigeria, kuwait, egypt, pakistan, sri lanka and lebanon.

present was hiroshi yaoito, leader of the japanese table tennis delegation.

Chinese Compatriots from China's Taiwan Province Residing in Japan and USA Warmly Welcomed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1973)

everywhere a warm welcome awaits the table tennis delegation of chinese compatriots from taiwan province of the people's republic of china residing in japan and the united states of america when its members visit peking factories, schools, kindergartens, the tienanmen square, the palace museum and the summer palace in the capital city of peking. the delegation is here to take part in the forthcoming asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

great is our motherland

the first demand raised by members of the delegation on returning to the motherland was a visit to tienanmen, where china's first five-star red flag rose. that long-cherished visit took place on august 9, a bright sunny day. deeply impressed by the magnificence of the tienanmen gate, the great hall of the people, the museums of chinese history and the chinese revolution and the monument to the people's heroes, and the spaciousness of the changan boulevard, woman table tennis player lin tu said with feeling: "everything is so great. it does my heart good. how great our motherland is exclamation"

when they visited the summer palace, where jasmine is now in full bloom, they broke into joyful songs, overwhelmed with warm love for the motherland.

under the loving care of the motherland

chuang tse-tung extended an invitation in kwangchow last may to table tennis players and coaches from taiwan province and those from taiwan province residing abroad to participate in the tri-continental tournament in peking. from then on, the tokyo association of chinese residents made active preparations for it. all the players selected for the occasion regard it as a task of honour.

"we are warmly received everywhere since we arrived in the capital city of our country. we feel we are under the loving care of the motherland", said adviser to the delegation huang chiang hsia while visiting the temple of heaven. "words cannot express my feeling. we are home exclamation"

playing coach wang wen chu had a happy reunion in peking with her father who works in tientsin. "thanks to the great party and the people of the motherland, we are able to meet here," she said.

welcome to you, compatriots exclamation

when huang wen chin, leader, chen yu, huang chiang hsia and sun chen chung, advisers, and all members of the delegation visited the peking no. 1 foodstuff factory, the workers entertained them with "maotai wine chocolate" as well as biscuits and bread fresh from the oven. "all workers of the factory, table tennis fans in particular, send regards to you and wish you every success in the tournament," said one of the workers to lin tu. on their departure, leading cadres and workers of the factory said repeatedly to them: "please convey our best wishes to the chinese compatriots from taiwan province residing in japan and the u.s."

"how are you, uncles and aunts exclamation you are most welcome exclamation" the kids shouted when some members of the delegation visited the peking no. 6 kindergarten. some of them joined the joyous kids in playing games. children of one class presented their drawings to the visitors. hsieh ta yi drew a sketch of the scene on the spot. huang pa hsiung, secretary of the delegation, drew two plants of sunflowers on the blackboard for the children. the kids showed great reluctance to part with them when they were about to leave. the kinsmen's visit has left an indelible impression in their hearts.

"we'll come again"

some of the delegation members visited tsinghua university and were accorded a warm welcome by prof. chang wei, vice-chairman of the university revolutionary committee, prof. chien wei-chang and other teachers and students. they went round an electronics workshop and a precision instruments and meters workshop. amid the singing of a taiwan folk song "kao shan ching" (high green mountains), they danced with the worker-peasant-soldier students. ma yun-hsiang, a girl student from the navy of the people's liberation army, took pictures with members of the delegation tang ming fang, su ching chu and sun chun huan. she said: "it's such a great joy to see you. we have been thinking of our taiwan compatriots day and night exclamation" tears in her eyes, tang ming fang replied: "we feel everyone here near and dear to us now that we are home again."

upon departure, the students and teachers of the university expressed the earnest hope that they would come again. they answered: "we will exclamation"

Peking Grand Reception in Honor of Foreign Guests Attending AAA Table Tennis Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1973)

the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china gave a grand reception here this evening to warmly welcome the table tennis delegations and friends from various countries and regions who have come to attend the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament, which opens on august 25.

table tennis coaches and players, newsmen and other friends from asian, african and latin american countries and regions, leading members of various chinese departments and chinese sports workers, totalling more than 3,000, attended the reception held in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people. both new friends and old acquaintances happily gathered together tonight and drank to the success of the a.a.a. tournament and the growing friendship between the people and sportsmen of the three continents.

attending the reception were representatives of member countries of the tournament preparatory committee: plutarco zuniga caro (chile), yang su bong (the democratic people's republic of korea), luis rodriguez rendon (ecuador), abbas hamza (egypt), hiroshi yaoito (japan), chintaman rambocus (mauritius), nripendra singh (nepal), a.a. efunkoya (nigeria), and henry m.o. clemens (tanzania).

also attending the reception on invitation were:

roy evans, president of the international table tennis federation, and his wife; hisao kido, deputy president of the i.t.t.f. and leader of the delegation of the japanese organizing committee of the second asian table tennis championships, and his wife; amin abou heif, vice-president of the i.t.t.f. and acting president of the african table tennis federation; jaime munoz campozano, vice-president of the i.t.t.f. and president of the table tennis confederation of south america; a.k. vint, honorary general secretary of the i.t.t.f., and his wife; jean mercier, honorary treasurer of the i.t.t.f., and his wife; rabie hafez el turk, vice-president of the asian table tennis union; tan sock kern, honorary treasurer of the asian table tennis union; juan velasco gonzalez, son of peruvian president juan velasco alvarado, and his wife; omer salih eisa, sudanese vice-minister of culture and information

in charge of youth work and sports; yositomi wemura, deputy leader of the delegation of the japanese organizing committee of the second asian table tennis championships; kiyotaro hasegawa, and keisuke sumita and kimiyo kurimoto, leader and deputy leaders of the delegation of japanese veteran table tennis players; and

djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association; ichihei sugiyama and said salim abdulla, members of the secretariat of the association, and their wives; frederik risakotta, acting head ad interim, and hamid wafi, member, of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau, and their wives; and jose venturelli, friendly personage from chile now in peking, and his wife; and diplomatic envoys and officials of asian, african and latin american countries in peking.

present at the reception were yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; li teh-sheng, director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chi peng-fei, foreign minister; wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission; yu pu-hsueh, chairman of the organizing committee of the a.a.a. tournament; and leading members of other government departments concerned, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and the organizing committee of the a.a.a. table tennis tournament yao hsiao-cheng, li ching-chuan, fu hao, chao cheng-hung, li meng-hua, chuang tse-tung, chen hsien, wei ming, kuo tung-chun, chang lien-hua, chang chih-huai, wang to, hsu yin-sheng, lin hui-ching, chiu chung-hui, liang cho-hui, sung chung, ting hsi-lin, yang chi and ting kuo-yu.

present were the table tennis delegation of chinese compatriots from taiwan province of the people's republic of china residing in japan and the u.s.a. and representatives of chinese compatriots from china's taiwan province residing in the federal republic of germany.

yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission, proposed a toast at the reception. on behalf of the chinese government and people, he extended a warm welcome to the guests from various countries and regions of asia, africa and latin america. he said: "we believe that by learning from one another for common progress in this friendship tournament, the great unity of the people of asia, africa and latin america will surely be strengthened."

he expressed affectionate greetings to the compatriots from taiwan province residing in foreign countries who have returned to the motherland for the first time to take part in the friendship tournament.

yeh chien-ying's toast drew warm applause among those present.

minister wang meng spoke at the reception. he said: the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament is to be inaugurated tomorrow. it is a grand gathering unprecedented in the table tennis annals of these continents. it reflects the excellent state of vigorous development of table tennis in asia, africa and latin america and the historical trend of growing unity and cooperation among the peoples of these continents.

he said: the peoples of asia, africa and latin america shared the same sufferings in the past and are confronted with common fighting tasks today. over a long period of time, we have sympathized with and supported one another and have forged ties of profound friendship. now you have travelled a long way to gather here in peking, not only to participate in the tournament and improve skill in table tennis, but, what is more important, to enhance friendship and strengthen unity.

minister wang meng said: "the chinese people and sportsmen value highly their unity and friendship with the peoples and sportsmen of asia, africa and latin america. following the principle of 'friendship first, competition second,' the chinese players at the tournament will learn from the spirit of equality and friendship and the excellent skill of our friends from countries and regions of these continents.

"we are convinced that, on the basis of unity and cooperation among friends, the current tournament is sure to achieve full success."

helios farrell, leader of the mexican table tennis delegation and president of the mexican table tennis federation, spoke on behalf of the table tennis delegations from various countries and regions.

he said: though countries of the third world are different in geography and in the development of the economy and sports, we have common sufferings, worries and hopes. let us strengthen our hopes with our daily work, and overcome our sufferings by relying on our own efforts, on our persistent labour.

"at the a.a.a. tournament," he continued, "to win or lose is not the main thing. the most important thing at this great event is the victory of friendship and unity through table tennis."

he said: let us exert ourselves for the development of table tennis in our countries and work to enhance the solidarity, fraternity and progress of our peoples.

as the reception proceeded, joyous music of "flowers of friendship in full blossom", "friendship spreads far and wide" and other tones resounded in the

reception hall. table tennis players in their national costume moved from one table to another, clinking glasses and exchanging greetings. the entire hall was a joyous scene of unity and friendship between the people of asia, africa and latin america.

AAA Technical Consultation Committee Holds Third Session in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1973)

the technical consultation committee of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament held its third session here today.

attending the session were representatives from chile, the democratic people's republic of korea, ecuador, egypt, japan, mauritius, nepal, nigeria, tanzania and china.

through democratic consultation, the session adopted a proposal on increasing the number of junior entrants. it was put forward by the competition committee in accordance with the request of some delegations. a representative from the competition committee reported to the session the alterations to the draw on account of the modified and additional entries submitted by some delegations.

the session was presided over by representatives from nepal, nigeria and tanzania.

Friendship Is Key Word Among Asian, African, Latin American People

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1973)

friendship is the word used most frequently among asian, african and latin american table tennis players now converging on peking for the forthcoming tri-continental invitational tournament.

flowers, vigorous handshakes, hearty smiles and the sound of drums and gongs -- the traditional chinese expression of welcome -- greet the table tennis players as they alight from the airliners or express trains which have carried them here from the heroic land of korea and indochina, from mt. kilimanjaro, the sahara desert, the nile, from the mexican

plateau, the caribbean sea, the andes mountains and other parts of asia, africa and latin america.

"we have come for friendship," they declare again and again in their different languages when they are gathered in the friendship hotel or in practising halls for pre-tournament training.

warm greetings are exchanged between table tennis players of the democratic republic of viet nam and cambodia, who have fought on the same front and are now meeting again round the same ping-pong table.

from the republic of south viet nam came its first sports delegation to go abroad after victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. it said it was here not only to join friends from various countries in learning from one another and improving table tennis skill but, more important, to express the comradely and fraternal gratitude of the vietnamese people to the people of asian, african and latin american countries for their vigorous support to viet nam. "we have come for friendship," it declared.

before the table tennis players from the liberated areas of laos left for china, they had been received by leaders of the laotian patriotic front, who urged them to work, first of all, for greater friendship among the people and sportsmen of the three continents and to regard competition results as secondary. and this advice they have translated into action since their arrival here.

vice-president of the asian table tennis union rabie hafez el turk (palestine) greeted one group of arriving players after another at peking airport, conveying to them the friendship and greetings from the fighting palestinian people.

claude constantino, leader of the senegal delegation, pointed out the fountain-head of friendship by saying that the people of the three continents "all suffered in the past and today we are advancing toward a common goal."

"for friendship" -- this is also the keynote of a statement by hiroshi yaoito, leader of the japanese delegation. he described the a.a.a. tournament as "an embodiment of the noble ideal which the people of the three continents have in common, that is, to promote the great unity of the people of asian, african and latin american countries and regions".

this friendship and unity is much in evidence in peking's many practising halls. there players of both the eastern and western hemispheres -- from dahomey and argentina, nigeria and peru, cuba and togo, colombia and iraq -- are having joint training sessions or discussing methods of play, chatting so affectionately that one wonders how long they should have been together.

remarkable contributions to the growth of this friendship have been made by sports organizations, noted personages and government leaders of various countries and regions.

mention is often made of helios farrell, president of the mexican table tennis federation, guillermo nasser, deputy leader of the mexican delegation, and plutarco zuniga caro, president of the chilean table tennis federation, who travelled far and wide and personally delivered letters of invitation to sports organizations in many latin american countries and regions and explained to them the aims of the a.a.a. tournament.

zaire president sese seko mobutu also played a personal part when he decided that his country should be represented at the a.a.a. tournament as an expression of friendship. a two-month-long selective tournament was held in the zaire capital, kinshasa, among more than 100 players. zaire's first national table tennis team, thus formed, is now in peking.

the jamaican table tennis association gave a special press conference on july 31 to announce its acceptance of the invitation to the a.a.a. tournament. in a letter to the chinese government, delivered to the chinese ambassador on that occasion, jamaican prime minister michael manley said he believed "our young people will learn many things during this trip" and he spoke warmly of the friendship between the two governments and two peoples of jamaica and china.

players to the a.a.a. tournament represent a cross-section of asian, african and latin american table tennis. they include veterans of many international contests and new comers who have taken to this sport not so very long ago. together they serve to show the rapid advance of table tennis in the three continents.

cha kyung mi and kim chang ae, who have represented the democratic people's republic of korea in many international competitions, described the a.a.a. tournament as "a tremendous victory" and "a severe blow at the imperialist reactionaries who resent it".

recalling the 1971 asian-african invitational tournament, cha kyung mi said that only two continents and over 50 countries and regions were represented at that time. but more than 80 countries and regions from three continents are coming to the present tournament.

"two a's (asia and africa) have become three a's (asia, africa and latin america). this shows our strength has been growing," she said. and kim chang ae chimed in: "the three a's linked by a ribbon of friendship is a vivid symbol of asian-african-latin american people's solidarity."

lompo eugene from far-off upper volta in inland west africa looked forward to the tournament with great hope. he said his country started playing table tennis not long ago.

"we've sent six players here to gain experience. if each of them trains one more player back home, their number will be doulbed and it will keep growing like that."

his view was shared by abdool carrim ibrahim cassam, president of the mauritius table tennis commission. he said that table tennis was once a rare game in mauritius, but it is now liked and played by more and more people both in the big port cities and in small sugar-growing farms. he said he believed that the a.a.a. tournament will facilitate this development while promoting friendship.

argentina's eight-time national women's singles champion olga dina noemi carreira, 51, has come here all the way from buenos aires as an envoy of friendship. she said: "the tri-continental tournament will bring my 31 years of exnurience in table tennis to a climax. i shall bring the friendship and skill i gain here back to the younger generation at home."

expectations are growing among all the players as the opening of the tournament draws near. all are preparing to contribute their share to the success of the tournament so that it will go down the annals of asian-african-latin american people's unity and friendship in gold letters.

Friendship at Table Tennis Training Sessions

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1973)

vigorous pre-tournament training sessions are going on in earnest among players from nearly 80 countries and regions who have converged in peking for the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

the 38-gram celluloid ball is linking the players at either end of the dark green table in a bond of friendship.

it is for the purpose of meeting old friends and making new acquaintances, learning from each other and enhancing unity that friends from so many countries and regions are gathering here.

these joint training sessions have been going on since middle august. among the participants are men and women players of different nationalities from different parts of asia, africa and latin america, with skin of different colours and speaking different dialects. they exchange attacking and defensive shots, discuss each other's game and help one another for common advancement.

blaise soglo, secretary general of the table tennis association of dahomey, said after he witnessed these practice sessions: "these joint training sessions prior to the

tournament are an expression of the aim of the tournament to promote friendship and unity."

proceeding from the aim of enhancing the friendship and unity among the people and players of asia, africa and latin america and stimulating the development of table tennis on these continents, the tournament organizer -- the table tennis association of the people's republic of china -- has invited the participants to arrive a few days earlier for joint training and exchanging of experience on a voluntary basis. 138 tables at eight different venues are available for this purpose.

in addition, the chinese association has asked outstanding players from shanghai, kiangsu and other provinces to come to peking as sparring partners for the asian, african and latin american players at pre-tournament practices.

like members of a family

the strong table tennis team from the democratic people's republic of korea met and had joint practices with players of viet nam, laos, cambodia and china. they encouraged one another to make contributions to the unity among the people of the three continents.

like sisters, the korean women players known for their strong performances in international competitions passed on their experience in major international tournaments to women players of the republic of south viet nam who hail from the forefront of struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

while practising with bounthay chanthamath of laos (patriotic front), jo yong ho of korea played slowly so that the latter could see his stroke play clearly. the korean coach also exchanged experience with coaches of laos and the republic of south viet nam in how to train players.

the burundi players from central africa are making their first appearance in an international tournament. during each practice session they invite players of other countries to join them in training. after practising with players from the arab republic of yemen, mathias barahinduka, leader of the burundi table tennis delegation, said: "we have become good friends".

the chinese players are very glad to meet friends from asia, africa and latin america. chang hsieh-lin, china's former world championship participant and now deputy leader of the chinese delegation, hsi en-ting, current world men's singles champion, and other chinese players practised with players from korea, sierra leone, venezuela, barbados, kuwait and maldives, exchanged experience with them and learned from them.

the common aspirations of the players of the three continents were expressed in the words of daisy kainda

reffell, a woman player from sierra leone: "these pre-tournament joint practices have helped all of us improve our skill. they have also helped those who are in peking for the first time to become good friends. we feel as if we are in one big family."

"a common cause links us together"

on the morning of august 18, marwa jaber of the palestinian table tennis delegation hugged cambodian player khau molly and pinned a badge of the palestinian table tennis federation on her lapel. marwa jaber said: "our team comes from several arab countries, including egypt, syria and lebanon. we heard about the heartening news of cambodia. we are both striving for the great cause against imperialism. this revolutionary cause links us together."

khau bou, playing captain of the cambodian men's team, practised with palestinian player mohammad abu-alenein and demonstrated how to pivot the body for a forehand smash after a series of backhand block shots.

when mohammad abu-alenein who is making his international debut, thanked the cambodian veteran for his help, khau bou said.

"we are in the tournament here for friendship. we people of asia, africa and latin america must unite." alenein nodded and said: "well said. that's why we all wish the tournament a success."

victory for friendship

the argentine players and their colleagues from dahomey, west africa, gathered around a table after a 90-minute joint practice session on august 21. some of them held up their clasped hands, and others showed their fore-and middle-fingers in a "v" sign scene symbolic of victory for friendship and unity for the chinese and foreign cameramen and photographers.

soon after their arrival in peking, the dahomey players started a vigorous training programme and were eager to learn from others. olga dina noemi carreira, eight-time national women's singles champion of argentina, patiently taught taofikatou afolabi of dahomey the follow-up movement of a forehand drive. the other argentine and dahomey players also exchanged experience.

later, the women players of the two countries exchanged autographs, wrote down each other's addresses and promised to keep correspondence in the future. olga dina noemi carreira was very excited and said: "i've played table tennis for 31 years. i used to play in south america. now, i have the chance to practise together with asian and african players. this is a victory for friendship."

hard training

early in the morning, players of different races are seen running or skipping ropes in the compound of the friendship hostel where they are all staying.

tran van quynh and nguyen truong huy of the democratic republic of viet nam had foot injuries at home. once in peking, they joined in rigorous training despite pain; solomon bekele of ethiopia ran up and down the five flights of staircase in the hostel twenty times every day; julio gilberto croes, president of the aruba table tennis association, led the whole delegation including his wife and daughter, in running around the buildings every morning.

the players from the people's democratic republic of yemen, cyprus, the philippines, guinea, tanzania, zaire, chile and mexico as well as those of the table tennis delegation of chinese compatriots from taiwan province of the people's republic of china residing in japan and the united states of america have made marked progress as a result of their pre-tournament practice. they said that they had come to peking to learn from players of various countries and regions so as to bring home their fine skill and good sportsmanship to promote table tennis on the three continents of asia, africa and latin america.

African Table Tennis Players in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1973)

as the opening of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament is drawing near, african players already in peking are busy practising, visiting old friends and meeting new acquaintances.

both the hostel and stadiums are scenes of friendship as the african players meet fellow competitors from other lands and exchange experience with them.

militant friendship

on august 21, lucrece camara of guinea met her old friend li chi eng of cambodia with whom she became acquainted two years ago at the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament in peking. they clasped each other's hands and said how they had longed to see each other again and to find out more about the struggle of the people in each other's country.

lucrece's elder sister laure camara was equally cordial although she was meeting the cambodian players for the first time. she asked where li chi eng lived. li chi eng said her

family once lived in phnompenh but moved to the liberated area when the city was occupied by the lon-nol clique. she said with confidence that her family would move back to the cambodian capital after the inevitable downfall of the lon-nol clique and the day would not be far off. laure camara was very happy to hear this.

khau bou, playing captain of the cambodian table tennis team, said: "the people of our two countries must unite against our common enemies." sorifing camara, coach of the guinean team, replied: "yes, you are right. we must unite, for unity is strength."

friendship at first sight

on the morning of august 22, the table tennis players of sierra leone went to the capital indoor stadium for practice and found the chinese players practising there. team captain wilben bryden john short watched hsi en-ting, the current world men's singles champion play. chuang chia-fu, deputy leader of the chinese table tennis delegation and team coach, and several chinese players immediately invited the players of sierra leone to join them in practice. chuang chia-fu shook hands with short and said: "welcome you to peking to take part in the friendship tournament." short said: "we feel very much at home here. we'll learn from the players of china and other countries." chuang chia-fu said: "we will learn from each other."

the players of the two countries had their pictures taken together and had a joint practice session. hsi en-ting invited short to practise with him. they discussed how to make attacking strokes. hsi en-ting praised short for his conscientious play.

the on-lookers were impressed by this instance of friendship at first sight. they said this was because they were sportsmen of the third world.

song of friendship

"if anyone goes to equatorial guinea and meets president francisco macias nguema, please tell him that the friendship between equatorial guinea and china is becoming more and more strengthened; tell him that we are accorded a very cordial reception in china; tell him that chairman mao and the chinese people are very happy to see us in china ..."

this was the song the players of equatorial guinea sang again and again on their way back to the hostel after a practice session on the morning of august 19. teresa nvo nsang was the choir leader. deputy leader of the delegation manuel nsi mba joined and encouraged the players to sing louder.

the song was composed by teresa nvo nsang in peking. she is the daughter of a national hero of equatorial guinea. her father took part in the struggle against the spanish

colonialists and was murdered by them. teresa nvo nsang is moved by the friendly feelings of the chinese people and composed this song in praise of the friendship between the two peoples. the other players of equatorial guinea immediately learned it by heart.

they sang: "glorious equatorial guinea and glorious china, the friendship will last forever between the people of the two countries exclamation"

"the hearts of the people of china and madagascar are linked"

players from many countries were practising in the capital indoor stadium on the morning of august 17.

suddenly sweet singing caught the attention of all. woman player ketaka rabenasolo from madagascar was learning a chinese song from chinese woman player chi wan-ching. they sang and laughed and looked as if they were sisters.

twenty-four year old ketaka is women's singles champion of madagascar and this is her first visit to peking. ketaka taught chi wan-ching how to say in malgash "friendship first, competition second." chi wan-ching wrote down in chinese: "the hearts of the people of china and madagascar are linked exclamation" her hands on her heart ketaka said: "yes, yes, they are linked."

tsilavina ralaindimby, journalist with the delegation, chimed in: "in the past the colonialists rode raughshod over us. we'll never forget it. today china and madagascar face the same problems and tasks."

joint practice

in one of the practising halls, dahomey woman player taofikatou afolabi invited olga dina noemi carreira, eight times women singles champion of argentina, to play with her. the other players of the two countries soon followed suit. carreira showed afolabi the right stance and the correct hand movement to make forehand and backhand smashes.

after posing for pictures together, and exchanging signatures and addresses, the dahomey players broke into dancing and were immediately joined by the argentine players amid laughter and applause.

soglo said happily: "today's joint practice strengthened the friendship between the players and people of dahomey and argentina. the 1971 afro-asian friendship invitational tournament had players from asia and africa only. this time the latin american friends have also come. this is reflective of the common aspirations of the people of the three continents for exchanges and friendship."

"peking is your home"

chinese players wang chuan-chi, wu hsin-min and liu ming-chuan came to the capital indoor stadium to see their kenyan friends whom they met during their visit to kenya last september. they took the hands of the kenyan players and said with warmth: "we welcome you to peking to take part in the asian-african-latin american friendship invitational tournament. peking is now your home exclamation"

players of the two countries recalled the unforgettable days when they were together in nairobi. when receiving the chinese table tennis team in nairobi, miss kenyatta, daughter of president jomo kenyatta and mayor of nairobi, said: "nairobi is now your home and you are the most welcomed." today, it is the turn of the chinese players to receive their kenyan friends in peking.

john kasyoka, leader of the kenyan table tennis delegation, took the hand of wang chuan-chi and raised it over head and said repeatedly: "friendship exclamation friendship exclamation"

Indian and Liberian Table Tennis Delegation Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1973)

an indian table tennis delegation led by ranga ramanujan and a liberian table tennis delegation led by mckinley a. deshield jr. arrived here by plane this evening to take part in the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

the two delegations were greeted at the airport by kuo tung-chun, vice-chairman of the organizing committee of the a.a.a. friendship invitational tournament.

present at the airport was l.l. mehrotra, charge d'affaires ad interim of the indian embassy in peking.

"A Grand Rally of Unity, a Grand Rally of Friendly"

-- Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Congratulating the Opening of Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1973)

"a grand rally of unity, a grand rally of friendship" is the title of today's "people's daily" editorial, warmly congratulating the ceremonious opening of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament. the full text follows:

the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament opens ceremoniously in peking, capital of china, today. taking part in this friendship invitational tournament are more than 1,100 players, coaches and friends from table tennis circles from more than 80 countries and regions of asia, africa and latin america. leading members of the international table tennis federation, the asian table tennis union, the african table tennis federation, the table tennis confederation of south america, the caribbean table tennis federation and the arab table tennis federation and other distinguished guests have come on invitation to see the tournament. they have taken the trouble to come from afar to meet at this joyous gathering here, for the friendship and unity of the people of asia, africa and latin america and the promotion of physical culture and sports on these continents. this is a great happy event for the people of asia, africa and latin america. with great joy, the chinese people express the warmest welcome to the friends from these countries and regions.

the a.a.a. friendship invitational tournament was initiated in peking while the asian-african table tennis friendship invitational tournament was being held here in november 1971. the current tournament is able to open victoriously thanks to the fruitful work over the past year by the preparatory committee composed of the table tennis associations of chile, the democratic people's republic of korea, ecuador, egypt, japan, mauritius, nepal, nigeria, tanzania and the people's republic of china, as well as the joint efforts and active support by friends of table tennis circles in asian, african and latin american countries.

the a.a.a. friendship invitational tournament is a grand rally of unity, a grand rally of friendship. this tournament is unprecedented in the history of table tennis on the three continents in terms of its scale, number of participating countries and size of entry. it indicates the great unity of the people and sportsmen of asian, african and latin american countries and reflects

the vigorous development of table tennis on the three continents.

the people of various countries in asia, africa and latin america have the common experience of being oppressed by imperialism and colonialism and are today facing the common task of striving for and safeguarding national independence and defending state sovereignty. they have profound traditional friendship among themselves. for some time in the past, however, the interflow and development of this friendship was hindered due to various reasons. with more and more countries having won independence, intercourse among the people of the three continents are constantly increasing and mutual understanding and friendship are being daily strengthened. we are convinced that the current a.a.a. tournament will surely make new contributions to the further consolidation and enhancement of the friendship and unity among the people and sportsmen of various countries of asia, africa and latin america.

the people of asia, africa and latin america who account for two-thirds of the world's population are great people of industry and wisdom. many asian, african and latin american countries have been energetically developing their national economy and culture after winning independence. physical culture in these countries has also been developing rapidly, gaining still more remarkable achievements in recent years. at the current a.a.a. tournament, people will be able to see the new sportsmanship and new standards shown by table tennis players from the three continents. by sharing ideas on technical matters and exchanging experience at the a.a.a. tournament, they will surely lend great impetus to the promotion of table tennis in asia, africa and latin america.

the chinese people always treasure their friendship and unity with the people of asia, africa and latin america. the fact that the friends from various asian, african and latin american countries have come to peking for the a.a.a. tournament represents a support and encouragement to the chinese people and also provides a good opportunity for the chinese people to learn from the people of various countries. we are glad that the table tennis team of chinese compatriots in japan and the united states of america from taiwan province of the people's republic of china has also come back to the motherland to take part in the tournament and, alongside the compatriots in the country, contribute their efforts to promoting the friendship among the people of asia, africa and latin america. the chinese players will adhere to the principle "friendship first, competition second", be modest and prudent, and learn with an open mind from the players of various countries their sound ideology, fine sportsmanship and good skills so as to draw on each other's merits and raise their level of play together. we wish our friends from the three continents a pleasant stay in our country. we wish the a.a.a. tournament complete success.

CHINA AND US

Ting Hsueh-sung and Kung Hsiao Meet American Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1973)

ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and kung hsiao, a leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the american tourist group of the chicago women's liberation union. leader of the group is betsy vazquez and deputy leader martha howard.

present on the occasion were hsi chen-huan, cheng yun and lin shang-chen.

after their arrival in china on august 10, the american friends visited kwangchow, shanghai and tientsin. they left here today for visits to northeast china's cities of talien and shenyang. they will then leave for home via kwangchow.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Chinese Delegate Leaves for Meeting of WHO Western Pacific Regional Committee

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1973)

chen hai-feng, delegate of the people's republic of china to the 24th meeting of the western pacific regional committee of the world health organization, and advisers shih cheng-hsin and chang kuan-hua left here for wellington, new zealand, by air today. the deputy delegate chang shan-yen is already abroad.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

Journalists Delegation from Yemen Arab Republic Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 23, 1973)

a five-member journalists delegation from the yemen arab republic led by mohamed a. alrbady arrived in peking by air today for a visit to china.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by leading members of press circles and other organizations in peking including tang kang, chin chao, yen hung-liang, chang chang-hai, kuang yu-chung, meng chi-ching and tai feng.

on hand also were abdo othman mohamed, the y.a.r. ambassador to china, and officials of the embassy.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

September 5, 1973 No. 5449

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* NATIONAL *
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10TH CPC NATIONAL CONGRESS

Press Communique of the 10th National Congress of the Communist Party of China

(august 29, 1973)

the tenth national congress of the communist party of china was held solemnly in peking from august 24 to 28. it was a congress of unity, a congress of victory and a congress full of vigour.

the great leader of our party comrade mao tsetung presided over the congress.

the agenda of the congress were: 1. comrade chou en-lai delivered the political report on behalf of the central committee of the communist party of china; 2. comrade wang hung-wen delivered the report on the revision of the party constitution on behalf of the central committee of the communist party of china and submitted to the congress the "draft of the constitution of the communist party of china"; 3. the tenth central committee of the communist party of china was elected.

the congress formally opened on august 24.

when chairman mao appeared on the rostrum, cheers resounded through the hall. the delegates excitedly greeted him with

prolonged and hearty applause and cheered, "long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation" chairman mao warmly waved to the delegates.

the congress elected a presidium composed of 148 delegates.

the congress unanimously elected chairman mao tsetung chairman of the presidium, comrades chou en-lai, wang hung-wen, kang sheng, yeh chien-ying and li teh-sheng vice-chairmen of the presidium and comrade chang chun-chiao secretary-general of the presidium.

also seated in the front row on the rostrum were: comrades liu po-cheng, chiang ch'ing, chu teh, hsu shih-yu, chen hsi-lien, li hsien-nien, yao wen-yuan, tung pi-wu, chi teng-kuei, wang tung-hsing, hua kuo-feng and wu teh.

the tenth national congress of the communist party of china convened at a time when the lin piao anti-party clique has been smashed, the line of the party's ninth national congress has won great victories and the situation both at home and abroad is excellent. the central committee of the communist party of china and comrades throughout the party made full preparations for this historic congress. a total of 1,249 delegates were elected to the congress at the end of an extensive democratic process, which included repeated deliberations and consultations about the candidates and seeking the opinions of the masses both inside and outside the party in the areas or organizations to which the candidates belonged. prior to the formal opening of the congress, all the delegates had seriously discussed the drafts of all the congress documents. inspired and joyful, the people of the whole country greeted the tenth congress with concrete deeds.

on the day the congress formally opened, the delegates from the four corners of our great socialist motherland entered the stately assembly hall by way of a spacious lobby with huge portraits of marx, engels, lenin and stalin on the wall. among the delegates were those from the party membership of the industrial workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants, those from the party membership in the people's liberation army, who came from frontier outposts where they vigilantly guarded our motherland, and those from the party membership of revolutionary cadres, revolutionary intellectuals a other working people. delegates from among the worker, peasant and soldier party members accounted for 67 per cent of the total number. over 20 per cent of the delegates were women party members. delegates of fraternal nationalities other than the hans also constituted a certain proportion

of the total. delegates elected from party members in various places of our country, who were natives of taiwan province, our motherland's sacred territory yet to be liberated, attended a national congress of the party for the first time. bearing the mandate of the twenty-eight million party members throughout the country and bringing with them the aspirations of hundreds of millions of people of all the nationalities, the delegates worked together with our great leader chairman mao in an atmosphere of unity, alertness, earnestness and liveliness.

on august 28, after serious and lively discussions, the congress unanimously adopted the political report given by comrade chou en-lai, the report on the revision of the party constitution given by comrade wang hung-wen and the constitution of the communist party of china. the delegates said with joy that these documents, guided by marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, analyse the excellent situation both at home and abroad, fully affirm the great victories won on all fronts under the guidance of the line of the ninth congress, sum up the basic experience of the two-line struggle, especially that of the struggle to smash the lin piao anti-party clique and further define the orientation and tasks of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and that they constitute the fighting programme for the whole party, army and people.

after repeated deliberation and discussion, the congress elected the tenth central committee of the communist party of china by secret ballot. when the results of the election were announced, thunderous and enthusiastic applause and cheers reverberated again through the hall.

the 195 members and 124 alternate members elected to the central committee embody the combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young. some are proletarian revolutionaries of the older generations, who went through the first and second revolutionary civil wars in the early years of the party, some are leading cadres from various fronts, who stood the test of gun-fire in the war of resistance against japan, the war of liberation and the war to resist u.s. aggression and aid korea, others are outstanding fighters in the three great revolutionary movements (i.e. class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment) and in the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction during the period of socialist revolution, and still others are young comrades who newly joined the party during the great proletarian cultural revolution. gathered together, the old, the middle-aged and the young studied side by side and encouraged each other. the delegates said gladly that the composition of the tenth central committee fully demonstrates

that our party is flourishing and has no lack of successors and that it is firmly united on the basis of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

the congress indignantly denounced the lin piao anti-party clique for its crimes. all the delegates firmly supported this resolution of the central committee of the communist party of china: expel lin piao, the bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer, renegade and traitor from the party once and for all; expel chen po-ta, principal member of the lin piao anti-party clique, anti-communist kuomintang element, trotskyite, renegade, enemy agent and revisionist from the party once and for all, and dismiss him from all posts inside and outside the party. the delegates unanimously supported the decisions made and all the corresponding measures taken by the central committee of the communist party of china with regard to the other principal members of the lin piao anti-party clique.

the tenth national congress of the communist party of china called on the whole party, army and people to study its documents conscientiously and implement them thoroughly, persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, adhere to the basic principles "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire", and unite to win still greater victories exclamation

the congress pointed out: at present we should continue to put the task of criticizing lin piao and rectifying style of work above all else. we should make full use of that teacher by negative example, the lin piao anti-party clique, to educate the whole party, army and people in class struggle and two-line struggle, and should study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and criticize revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook. we should continue to do well the work of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure including all spheres of culture, work hard to grasp revolution and promote production, other work and preparedness against war and do our work better in all fields. we should act in accordance with the political line defined by the tenth congress and the new party constitution adopted by it, and build our party into an ever stronger and more vigorous party, which will lead the people of all nationalities in the country and unite with all the forces that can be united to further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the congress pointed out: the present international situation is characterized by great disorder on the earth. such great disorder is a good thing, and not a bad thing,

and it is further developing in a direction favourable to the people of all countries and unfavourable to imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction. we must uphold proletarian internationalism, adhere to the consistent policies of our party, strengthen our unity with the proletariat, the oppressed people and nations of the whole world, strengthen our unity with all the countries subjected to imperialist aggression, subversion, interference, control and bullying and form the broadest united front against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and in particular against the hegemonism of the two superpowers -- the u.s. and the u.s.s.r. we must unite with all genuine marxist-leninist parties and organizations the world over and carry the struggle against modern revisionism through to the end. the congress called on the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants, the commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army and the people of all nationalities in our country to strengthen without fail their preparations against wars of aggression, be on guard against the outbreak of an imperialist world war and particularly against surprise attacks by social-imperialism and be ready to wipe out resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely any enemy that dare invade us exclamation

long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china exclamation

long live the tenth national congress of the party, a congress of unity and victory exclamation

long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation

long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao. exclamation

list of members of the presidium of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china

(148 members)

chairman: mao tsetung

vice-chairmen: chou en-lai, wang hung-wen, kang sheng, yeh chien-ying, li teh-sheng

secretary general: chang chun-chiao

(the following are listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames)

Liu po-cheng, chiang ching (f.), chu teh, hsu shih-yu, chen hsi-lien, li hsien-nien, yao wen-yuan, tung pi-wu, chi teng-kuei, wang tung-hsing, hua kuo-feng, wu teh,

ting sheng, ma tien-shui, ma ning, ma chin-hua (f.), yu hui-yung, teng hsiao-ping, teng ying-chao (f.), wang li, wang chen, wang liu-sheng, wang pi-cheng, wang yung-chen, wang hsiu-chen (f.), wang huai-hsiang, wang teh-shan, pa sang (f.), yu tai-chung, mao yuan-hsin, wei kuo-ching, wei tsai-yu, wen hsiang-lan (f.), varisjan turdi, pai ju-ping, pi ting-chun, hsuan shun-chi (f.), jen jung, liu tzu-hou, liu hsing-yuan, liu ching-tang, liu chien-hsun, liu chun-chiao, ulanfu, sun yu-kuo, chiang li-yin, chu kuang-ya, chu ke-chia, chu hsiu-feng (f.), chu ming-tsang, hua lin-sen, nien chi-jung, hsing yen-tzu (f.), chen yun, chen yung-kuei, chen hsien-jui, ziya, tu ping, yang yung, yang teh-chih, li ta-chang, li chih-min, li hsiu-lan (f.), li su-wen (f.) li jui-shan, chang feng-ying (f.), chang ping-hua, chang shih-chung, chang ta-chih, chang chiang-lin, chang yen-cheng, chang hsiu-chih (f.), chang ti-hsueh, chang heng-yun, chang tsung-hsun, chang hung-chih, lu yu-lan (f.), lu tsun-chieh (f.), wu hsiang-pi, wu kuei-hsien (f.), shih ke-chi, sung pei-chang, yu chiu-li, tung chun-liang, wang chia-tao, she chi-teh, su chen-hua, chou hsing, chou yi-liang, chou chien-jen, chou li-chin (f.), paojihletai (f.), hsien heng-han, lin li-yun (f.), chin tzu-min, chao tzu-yang, hao chien-hsiu (f.), hao liang, keng piao, hsu hsiang-chien, hsu ching-hsien, kuo hung-chieh, kuo mo-jo, ni chih-fu, tang chi-shan, tang chung-fu, tang wen-sheng (f.), hai ka-tzu, chien hsueh-sen, nieh jung-chen, chin chi-wei, chu hui-fen (f.), mei hsiao-ya (f.), wei feng-ying (f.), huang lin-ying (f.), pan mei-ying (f.), tsao yi-ou (f.), tsao lien-feng (f.), kang chien-min, liang chin-tang, chi peng-fei, peng chung, han ying, han hsien-chu, su yu, hsieh hsueh-kung, tseng shao-shan, tseng ssu-yu, hsieh chen-hua, hsieh ching-yi (f.), tung ming-hui, lei kuei-mei (f.), tan chi-lung, saifudin, tsai chang (f.), tsai hsieh-pin, tsai shu-mei (f.), pan shih-kao, lu jui-lin, fan teh-ling, wei ping-kuei.

主 席 毛泽东

副主席 周恩来 王洪文 康 生 叶剑英 李德生

秘书长 张春桥

（以下按姓氏笔划为序）

刘伯承 江 青（女） 朱 德 许世友 陈锡联 李先念 姚文元 萧必武 纪登奎

汪东兴 华国锋 吴 德

丁　盛　马天水　马　宁　马金花（女）　于会泳　邓小平　邓颖超（女）　王　林
王　震　王六生　王必成　王永祯　王秀珍（女）　王淮湘　王德山　巴　桑（女）
尤太忠　毛远新　韦国清　韦彩猷　文香兰（女）　瓦力斯江·吐尔地　白如冰
皮定均　玄顺姬（女）　任　荣　刘子厚　刘兴元　刘庆棠　刘建勋　刘春樵　乌兰夫

孙玉国　江礼银　朱光亚　朱克家　朱秀峰（女）　朱明仓　华林森　年继荣　邢燕子（女）
陈　云　陈永贵　陈先瑞　孜　牙　杜　平　杨　勇　杨得志　李大章　李志民　李秀兰（女）
李素文（女）　李瑞山　张凤英（女）　张平化　张世忠　张达志　张江霖　张延戎
张秀芝（女）　张[illegible]　张恒[illegible]　张[illegible]　张洪池　吕玉兰（女）　吕存姐（女）
吴向必　吴桂贤（女）　时克启　宋佩璋　余秋里　佟纯良　汪家道　余积德　苏振华
周　兴　周一良　周建人　周丽琴（女）　宝日勒岱（女）　冼恒汉　林丽韫（女）
金祖敏　赵紫阳　郝建秀（女）　浩　亮　耿　飚　徐向前　徐景贤　郭宏杰　郭沫若
倪志福　唐岐山　唐忠富　唐闻生（女）　海呷子　钱学森　聂荣臻　秦基伟　诸惠芬（女）
梅小丫（女）　尉凤英（女）　黄林英（女）　盘美英（女）　曹轶欧（女）
曹莲凤（女）　康健民　梁锦棠　姬鹏飞　彭　冲　韩　英　韩先楚　粟　裕　解学恭
曾绍山　曾思玉　谢振华　谢静宜（女）　董明会　雷桂梅（女）　谭启龙　赛福鼎
蔡　畅（女）　蔡协斌　蔡树梅（女）　潘世告　鲁瑞林　樊德玲　魏秉奎

list of the 319 members and alternate members
of the tenth central committee of the
communist party of china

the 195 members of the central committee

mao tsetung

(the following are listed in the order of
the number of strokes in their surnames)

ting-sheng, ting ke-tse, ting kuo-yu, ma ning, ma tien-shui, yu sang, yu hui-yung, yu hung-liang, wang cheng, wang chen, wang pi-cheng, wang hung-kun, wang hsiu-chen (f.), wang kuo-fan, wang hung-wen, wang shu-sheng, wang shou-tao, wang shu-chen (f.), wang huai-hsiang, wang chao-chu, wang

chia-hsiang, tien pao, pa sang (f.), fang yi, teng hsiao-ping, teng ying-chao (f.), yu tai-chung, kung shih-chuan, kung chao-nien, ulanfu, wei kuo-ching, feng hsuan, ismayil aymat, pai ju-ping, tien hua-kuei, tien wei-hsin, pi ting-chun, yeh chien-ying, liu wei, liu tzu-hou, liu hsing-yuan, liu po-cheng, liu chun-yi, liu hsien-chuan, liu chien-hsun, liu sheng-tien, liu hsiang-ping (f.), liu hsi-chang, chiang ching (f.), chiang li-yin, chiang yung-hui, chiang hsieh-yuan, chu teh, chu mu-chih, hau shih-yu, lu yu-lan (f.), an ping-sheng, chuang tse-tung, hu [illegible]uo-tung, hua lin-sen, chiao kuan-hua, jen ssu-chung, nien c[illegible]-jung, chi teng-kuei, hsing yen-tzu (f.), chen yun, chen yu, chen kang, chen shih-chu, chen yung-kuei, chen hsien-[illegible], chen chi-han, chen hsi-lien, chen mu-hua (f.), tu ping, li ta, li chiang, li chen, li ta-chang, li ching-chuan, li shui-ching, li jen-chih, li hsien-nien, li chih-min, li shun-ta, li su-wen (f.), li pao-hua, li fu-chun, li jui-shan, li teh-sheng, ku mu, yang yung, yang chun-fu, yang teh-chih, wu tao, wu teh, wu ta-sheng, wu kuei-hsien (f.), su ching, su chen-hua, chang tsai-chien, chang yun-yi, chang ping-hua, chang ta-chih, chang chih-ming, chang yen-cheng, chang ti-hsueh, chang tsung-hsun, chang heng-yun, chang hung-chih, chang shu-chih, chang chun-chiao, chang wei-min, chang fu-kuei, chang fu-heng, chang ting-cheng, chang yi-hsiang, wang tung-hsing, hsiao ching-kuang, chin kuo-jung, sung pei-chang, yu chiu-li, chou hsing, chou hung-pao, chou li-chin (f.), chou chun-lin, chou chien-jen, chou en-lai, paojihletai (f.), tsung hsi-yun, lin li-yun (f.), lo ching-chang, lo hsi-kang, hsien heng-han, chin tzu-min, yao wen-yuan, jao hsing-li, tuan chun-yi, chu chia-yao, hu chi-tsung, chao tzu-yang, keng piao, keng chi-chang, chien chih-kuang, chien cheng-ying (f.), kuo yu-feng, kuo hung-chien, kuo mo-jo, hsu hsiang-chien, hsu ching-hsien, hsia pang-yin, tang chi-shan, tang chung-fu, ni chih-fu, nieh jung-chen, mo hsien-yao, chin chi-wei, tao lu-chia, chi peng-fei, kang sheng, huang hua, huang chen, wei feng-ying (f.), lu tien-chi, tsao li-huai, tsao yi-ou (f.), tsui hai-lung, liang chin-tang, han ying, han hsien-chu, su yu, tung pi-wu, tung ming-hui, fu chuan-tso, chiao lin-yi, tseng shao-shan, tseng ssu-yu, peng shao-hui, hsieh chia-hsiang, hsieh ching-yi (f.), lu jui-lin, hsieh hsueh-kung, tsai chang (f.), tsai hsiao, tsai hsieh-pin, tsai shu-mei (f.), teng tai-yuan, tan chi-lung, tan chen-lin, liao cheng-chih, saifudin, pan shih-kao, fan teh-ling, wei ping-kuei.

丁 盛　丁可则　丁国钰　马 宁　马天水　于 桑　于会泳　于洪亮　王 诤　王 震
王必成　王宏坤　王秀珍（女）　王国藩　王洪文　王树声　王首道　王淑珍（女）
王淮湘　王超柱　王稼祥　天 宝　巴 桑（女）　方 毅　邓小平　邓颖超（女）
尤太忠　孔石泉　孔照年　乌兰夫　韦国清　冯 铉　司马义·艾买提　白如冰　田华贵
田维新　皮定均　叶剑英　刘 伟　刘子厚　刘兴元　刘伯承　刘均益　刘贤权　刘建勋
刘盛田　刘湘屏（女）　刘锡昌　江 青（女）　江礼银　江拥辉　江燮元　朱 德
朱穆之　许世友　吕玉兰（女）　安平生　庄则栋　华国锋　华林森　乔冠华　任思忠
年继荣　纪登奎　邢燕子（女）　陈 云　陈 郁　陈 康　陈士榘　陈永贵　陈先瑞
陈奇涵　陈锡联　陈慕华（女）　杜 平　李 达　李 强　李 震　李大章　李井泉
李水清　李任之　李先念　李志民　李顺达　李素文（女）　李葆华　李富春　李瑞山
李德生　谷 牧　杨 勇　杨春甫　杨得志　吴 涛　吴 德　吴大胜　吴桂贤（女）
苏 静　苏振华　张才千　张云逸　张平化　张达志　张池明　张延成　张体学　张宗逊
张恒云　张洪池　张树芝　张春桥　张维民　张富贵　张福恒　张鼎丞　张翼翔　汪东兴
肖劲光　岑国荣　宋佩璋　余秋里　周 兴　周宏宝　周丽琴（女）　周纯麟　周建人
周恩来　宝日勒岱（女）　宗希云　林丽韫（女）　罗青长　罗锡康　冼恒汉　金祖敏
姚文元　饶兴礼　段君毅　祝家耀　胡继宗　赵紫阳　耿 飚　耿起昌　钱之光　钱正英(女)
郭玉峰　郭宏杰　郭沫若　徐向前　徐景贤　夏邦银　唐岐山　唐忠富　倪志福　聂荣臻
莫显耀　秦基伟　陶鲁笳　姬鹏飞　康 生　黄 华　黄 镇　尉凤英（女）　鹿田计
曹里怀　曹轶欧（女）　崔海龙　梁锦棠　韩 英　韩先楚　粟 裕　董必武　董明会
傅传作　焦林义　曾绍山　曾思玉　彭绍辉　谢家祥　谢静宜（女）　鲁瑞林　解学恭
蔡 畅（女）　蔡 啸　蔡协斌　蔡树梅（女）　滕代远　谭启龙　谭震林　廖承志
赛福鼎　潘世告　樊德玲　魏秉奎

the 124 alternate members of the central committee

pu ku-hsiang, chilin wandan (formerly transliterated as chilinwangtan), ma ming, ma hsiao-liu, ma li-hsin, ma chin-hua (f.), teng hua, wang ti, wang chien, wang liu-sheng, wang kuang-lin, wang pai-teh, wang chih-chiang, wang mei-chi (f.), wang ching-sheng, wang teh-shan, wen hsiang-lan (f.), yeh fei, yang tsung (f.), shih shao-hua, li jih-nai, feng chan-wu, feng pin-teh, shen mao-kung, lu chung-yang, pai tung-tsai, chiang hua, chiang wei-ching, lu ho, lu tsun-chieh (f.), jen jung, ta leh (formerly transliterated as ta lo), sun chien, sun yu-kuo, liu hsi-yao, liu kuang-tao, liu chun-chiao, liu chen-hua, hsiang chung-hua, chu kuang-ya, chu ke-chia, ruzi turdi (formerly transliterated as joutzutuerhti), juan po-sheng, hsiao ke, wu chung, wu tsung-shu, wu yu-teh, wu hsiang-pi, wu chin-chuan, yang kuei,

yang ta-yi, yang po-lan (f.), yang chun-sheng, yang fu-chen (f.), chen yu-pao, chen tai-fu, chen ho-fa, chen chia-chung, chen pei-chen (f.), li hua-min, li shou-lin, li ting-shan, li tsu-ken, li yao-sung, chang ling-pin, chang huai-lien, chang shih-chung, chang chiang-lin, chang ying-tsai, chang lin-chih, chang kuo-chuan, chang ssu-chou, chang chi-hui, sung shuang-lai, sung ching-yu, sung shih-lun, lu chin-lung, wang chia-tao, wang hsiang-chun (f.), she chi-teh, cheng san-sheng, lin li-ming, lo chun-ti (f.), hu wei, hu liang-tsai, hu chin-ti (f.), chao feng, chao hsing-yuan, chao hsin-chu, yao lien-wei, yao yi-lin, hsu chih, tang liang, tang ke-pi (f.), tang wen-sheng (f.), tieh ying, janabil, chien hsueh-sen, kao shu-lan (f.), chu hui-fen (f.), kuo yao-ching, kang lin, kang chien-min, huang wen-ming, huang cheng-lien, huang tso-chen, huang chih-chen, huang ping-hsiu (f.), huang jung-hai, lung kuang-chien, tsui hsiu-fan, pan mei-ying (f.), peng chung, peng kuei-ho, lu ta-tung, chiang pao-ti (f.), hsieh chia-tang, hsieh chen-hua, hsieh wang-chun (f.), liao chih-kao, pei chou-yu, li yuan, fan hsiao-chu (f.), hsueh chin-lien (f.).

卜谷香　七林旺丹　马　明　马小六　马立新　马金花（女）　邓　华　王　体
王　谦　王六生　王光临　王百得　王志强　王美季（女）　王[illegible]升　王[illegible]山　文[illegible]兰（女）
叶　飞　央　宗（女）　石少华　厉日耐　冯占武　冯[illegible]　[illegible]功　卢[illegible]　白栋材
江　华　江渭清　吕　和　吕存姐（女）　任　荣　达　洛　孙　健　孙玉国　刘西尧
刘光涛　刘春樵　刘振华　向仲华　朱光亚　朱克家　肉孜·吐尔迪　阮治生　肖　克
吴　忠　吴从树　吴玉德　吴向必　吴金全　杨　贵　杨大易　杨坡兰（女）　杨俊生
杨富珍（女）　陈玉宝　陈代富　陈和发　陈佳忠　陈佩珍（女）　李化民　李守林
李定山　李祖根　李跃松　张令彬　张怀连　张世忠　张江霖　张英才　张林池　张国权
张泗洲　张积慧　宋双来　宋庆友　宋时轮　陆金龙　汪家道　汪湘君（女）　佘积德
郑三生　林李明　罗春俤（女）　胡　炜　胡良才　胡金娣（女）　赵　峰　赵兴元
赵辛初　姚连蔚　姚依林　徐　驰　唐　亮　唐克碧（女）　唐闻生（女）　铁　瑛
贾那布尔　钱学森　高淑兰（女）　诸惠芬（女）　郭耀卿　康　林　康健民
黄文明　黄成连　黄作珍　黄知真　黄炳秀（女）　黄荣海　隆光前　崔修范　盘美英（女）
彭　冲　彭贵和　鲁大东　蒋宝娣（女）　谢家塘　谢振华　谢望春（女）　廖志高
裴周玉　黎　原　樊孝菊（女）　薛金莲（女）

WORKER-PEASANT COLLEGE GRADUATES

After Graduation from Colleges

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 18, 1973)

The worker-peasant college students selected for college education from among the workers and peasants several years ago have now graduated one after another. Presented below are some episodes about how a number of college graduates fought vigorously and energetically on various fronts in Pangpu municipality.

New Examination

In the spring of 1972, master workman P'ang Wei-li who had 16 years' work experience behind him graduated from the machine-building speciality of Hofei College of Technology and returned to the air compressor factory of Pangpu. The leadership requested him to participate in the trial-manufacture of a high-pressure, air-cooled portable petroleum compressor. As products of this kind called for a high technical standard, and the time available was tight, it was really tough going for P'ang Wei-li who took up technical work for the first time. But he did not flinch from difficulties, and was determined to take this task as a new test after his graduation from college.

Master workman P'ang put on his overalls and went with other technicians to the trial-making site. He first made an allout effort to acquaint himself with the drawings and looked through several hundred drawing of parts and elements. He humbly approached other technical personnel for advice on what he did not understand. He studied again and again until he acquired a complete understanding of the design proposal. During the trial run he made a careful observation of various machine parts in operation. As soon as problems were discovered, he discussed and studied them together with other technicians and drew on his college-acquired theoretical knowledge to boldly air his own views on the relevant points. Once, during the trial run of a petroleum compressor, it was discovered that the 4th grade valve pressure fell short of design requirements. Though the assembling workers had made several adjustments, pressure still failed to build up. High pressure is one of the main technical requirements for this new product. What was to be done? Like all others, master workman P'ang stared at the pressure gauge with anxious eyes. Picking up a wrench, he made for the test platform like an arrow. Together with the worker comrades, he took off the valve seat for inspection and analysis, and discovered something wrong with the structure of the valve. Based on his college-acquired theoretical knowledge, he immediately put forward his view of approach. The problem was quickly and properly solved.

So, during the few months P'ang Wei-li was engaged in the trial-manufacture of the petroleum compressor, he firmly bore in mind the important job entrusted him by the working class, displayed a high sense of responsibility toward the revolution, and effectively solved 6 or 7 technical problems by applying his college-acquired theory to guide practice with the help of other technicians and master workmen, thereby making a contribution toward the trial-manufacture of this new product.

In these few months P'ang Wei-li rose early and slept late like the workers. He doggedly worked with the rank and file and put his nose to the grindstone. Because some parts were returned for repairs, he operated the machine tools himself. When some spare parts were not properly assembled, he made corrections himself against a correction table. One day, he was taken ill. At 2 a.m., his wife sent him to the hospital. The doctor prescribed three days of sick leave for him. But he could not take his mind off the pressure of trial-manufacturing work in the factory. Before it dawned the following day, he hurried over to the factory. The workers all said in praise, "P'ang Wei-li is a college student capable of doing both mental and manual work and is both ideologically Red and technically proficient."

She Is Like One of Us Commune Members

Agricultural technical worker Ts'ao Shu-sheng of the Hsinhsing commune in the suburbs of Pangpu was an outstanding female commune member of the locality over two years ago. Early this year, after graduation from the Anhwei Agricultural College, she was sent back to her hometown to work as an agricultural technician of the commune. She was seldom seen in office. Instead she moved about in the rice and wheat fields of various production teams. Together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, she took up labor and conducted scientific experiments. In fine days, she was covered with dust from head to foot. In rainy days, she was splattered all over with mud. Everyone said, "College student Little Ts'ao is like one of us commune members."

Toward the end of May, the rice seedlings of many production teams which had been growing well suddenly wilted, their leaves curling up. Some people ascribed this to shallow water and some to deep water. Some others gave the lack of manure or the abnormal climate as the cause. Along with other commune members, Little Ts'ao came to the rice fields to make an inspection and analysis. She considered that water, manure and the climatic conditions were relatively satisfactory. Even if there was some problem with these factors, such a widespread wilting and leaf-curling phenomenon would not have appeared. Pulling up a rice seedling by the roots, she carefully inspected every leaf. At last, she noticed a kind of very tiny insects. She immediately recalled having seen this kind of insects called rice thrips during her spell of practice in the South. Fearing that her judgment might not be correct, she looked up that night the book to make a further check. Meanwhile, she analyzed the local natural conditions. She decided that it was rice thrips at work. These insects could do unusual harm and must be eliminated with the timely application of insecticides. She reported her own way of thinking to a deputy secretary of the commune Party committee, and won support in her view. She first turned a team into an experimental point, and scored very satisfactory results. Many people said elatedly, "This maid has not spent two years in college for nothing!"

My College Education Is Still Unfinished

It was an open lecture given to the 2nd year foreign language students of the Pangpu No. 7 Middle School. After the school bell rang, there stepped in a young female teacher. Calm and self-possessed, she opened the textbook.

In a clear and resonant tone, she first read aloud once the text. Then she taught new words, analyzed and explained sentences, and led the students to recite again and again what she taught. She taught systematically as though she were an old teacher with many years of experience in teaching.

She was student K'ung Fan-chen among the first group of graduates from the foreign language department of Anhwei University. This teacher, a one-time car repair worker, had taken a lot of pains to make herself a good teacher.

When she took up her first post in the educational field, because she lacked practical teaching experience, she failed to give a satisfactory performance in teaching, although she tried very hard. But under the education of the Party organization, she realized what a heavy burden she had on her shoulders. She was determined to stay loyal to the Party's educational cause and give her all in cultivating successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. She assiduously applied herself to vocational studies. Every morning, she rose at 4 o'clock to study the foreign language. While in bed at night, she also recited from memory the new words. Even on her way to and from work, she never forgot studying. She preceded every lesson she taught with several hours of serious preparations and several rehearsals. She did not go to conduct a class until after she was satisfied with her preparations. Take this open lecture for instance. After preparing the teaching program, she first asked the foreign language teachers to help her make repeated alterations, and gave a rehearsal at a class. Then she summed up experiences and gave another rehearsal. Only after repeating the same process a number of times did she formally deliver her open lecture. She strived to overlook no detail and seek increasing perfection.

In order to fulfill better her teaching assignment, Little K'ung paid great attention to acquiring teaching experience from other teachers. She listened to the lectures given by the ten teachers of the foreign language unit, compared their teaching methods and drew the strong points from each of them. She also often asked of her own accord other foreign language teachers to listen to her lectures and help her improve her teaching performance. After several months of assiduous study, she showed a relatively great improvement in the quality of her teaching. Every time the leadership and comrades praised her fast progress and her good teaching performance, she always said humbly, "My college education is still unfinished. I must keep on exacting myself hereafter."

- By Our Own Correspondent

* * *

EDUCATED YOUTH

Party Branch of the Signal Company of A Certain Regiment of the Peking PLA Units Adopt Various Methods To Energetically Help Relevant Areas Do A Good Job in Educated Youth's Work

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 18, 1973)

(Our own correspondent) The Party branch of the signal company of a certain regiment of the PLA Peking Units has taken the firm implementation of Chairman Mao's directive "Educated youths must go to the countryside" as an important part of education in line. Cadres and fighters are taught to recognize the great significance of the rustication of educated youths. Various methods are adopted to help energetically local Party organizations do a good job in educated youth's work.

The great part of the cadres and fighters of this company were capable of showing concern for the growth and progress of educated youths. But some comrades felt that it was not easy to do a good job since "we are attached to the army while they are identified with a local area." Some others felt that whether or not something was done had nothing to do with them. To counter this situation, the Party branch organized cadres and fighters to study a series of directives from Chairman Mao on the rustication of educated youths and to recall the glorious tradition of our army in emerging with the masses and consciously doing a good job in mass work. Cases of rusticated educated youths growing up were also cited, and the criminal acts of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers in undermining the sending of educated youths to the countryside were vigorously criticized. The comrades were made to understand that actively and properly sending educated youth to the countryside was a concrete step to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and that they should actively cooperate with the relevant areas in properly handling rusticated educated youth's work.

The Party branch of the signal company led the cadres and fighters to regularly conduct "Red correspondence" activities for propagating Chairman Mao's directive "Educated youths must go to the countryside" and, encouraging their rusticated relatives, former schoolmates and friends to strive root in the countryside and humbly receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Once, fighter Liu Han-chu received a letter from a former schoolmate and gathered therefrom that the latter was not reconciled to his stay in the countryside. He reported to the Party branch. Political instructor Tai Ching-ch'un joined Liu Han-chu in re-studying Chairman Mao's relevant instructions. They analyzed the ideological state of this youth and studied how to give him the benefit of proper ideological work. That night, Liu Han-chu wrote to the youth encouraging him to firmly follow the correct direction pointed out for educated youths by Chairman Mao. Later, with the support of the company Party branch, Liu Han-chu again wrote a letter to the Party branch of his schoolmate's brigade giving the relevant information and asking the latter to join him in doing ideological work. This educated youth finally arrived at a right perception of things and expressed the determination to make revolution the rest of his life in the countryside.

In the past two years, organized and led by the Party branch of the signal company, the cadres and fighters wrote a total of over 500 "Red letters." This played a definite stimulating role in helping the relevant areas do a good job among rusticated educated youth.

The Party branch of the signal company also taught the cadres and fighters to take advantage of such opportunities as home visits, field camping, stay in the countryside on a mission, visits by family dependents to the company, etc., to help the relevant areas properly handle rusticated educated youth's work. When the cadres and fighters were on leave, the Party branch made a point of requesting them to comply with this requirement. When the army unit was out on a field camping mission, the Party branch specially put a Party branch member in charge of such work. Whenever they came to a place, the cadres and fighters were organized to publicize Chairman Mao's directives among the poor and lower-middle peasants and the educated youths and help the educated youths solve certain practical difficulties.

When on home leave, squad leader Huo Ming-kuei coustantly went to see the educated youths who had come from the cities to settle down in the village. He joined them in taking up productive labor and taught them the technique of farm work step by step. He also joined the production team cadres in seriously discussing the question of making livelihood arrangements for educated youths. The production team adopted his suggestions, and made proper arrangements for educated youths in the matter of housing, subsidiary foodstuffs, etc.

The Party branch of this company also taught the cadres to play a proper leading role in the handling of rusticated educated youth's work and set good examples to the fighters.

Once, when the company was carrying out an assignment, deputy political instructor Wang Hsin-fang stayed in the home of two rusticated educated youths. He found that these two youths were not good at making planned use of grain. He taught them how to make planned use of grain, treat coarse grain like fine grain, mix coarse grain with fine grain and pay attention to keeping something in reserve. He encouraged them to keep pigs and raise chickens for a balanced diet. Led by the leading members of the Party branch, many fighters energetically engaged educated youths in heart-to-heart talks and propagated Chairman Mao's directives among them. They also helped the latter fetch water, repair their living quarters and gather firewood and straw, and forged a deep bond of affection with the rusticated educated youths. Because of the leadership exercised by the cadres of this company, the broad masses of fighters have done a better and better job in helping the relevant areas make a success of educated youth's work.

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LITERATURE AND ART

The World Belongs to You

- comment on "Young Fighters," a collection of short novels

by

Lin Chin-jan (林尽染)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 17, 1973)

I feel joy from the bottom of my heart after reading "Young Fighters," a collection of short novels. This is not only because these novels chiefly describe the vigorous life of the young workers and reflect the training and upbringing of the younger generation of the proletariat, but also because they are created by the young workers themselves. They enable me to see the fast growth of the ranks of literature and art of the working class.

Chairman Mao and our Party place boundless hope and the future of the proletarian cause on the revolutionary young people. Young people have ascended the stage of the history of the revolution one group after another. This embodies the deep change brought about by the great cultural revolution. This is also the most conspicuous indication of the prosperity and growth of our great revolutionary cause. As an ideology, literature and art must serve the great revolutionary reform and must enthusiastically blaze the trail for revolutionary new things.

In surging vigor, the novels eulogize the new force emerging from among the ranks of workers. They mold rather vividly and conspicuously the brilliant images of the advanced personages among the workers and proceed from all sides to reflect their growth. They demonstrate in all angles the admirable character and ideological outlook of the younger workers. All these young people are full of vigor and vitality, but many of them portrayed have each an individual personality. Some of these novels employ but a few strokes to delineate vividly the impressive images of the heroic revolutionary young fighters.

"They are all fine steel!" so said worker Chu A-hsiang in praise of the young people in "Shining Blades." Let's see what fine steel they are!

In "A Woman Blacksmith," Kao Hsiao-ch'in was originally a draftsman of the technical office. Beyond other people's expectation, she wanted to work as a blacksmith. A woman blacksmith! Can a woman do this job? But with a face red with anger, she argued with those who derided her: "Yours are conservative ideas!" "Times have changed and men and women are alike. On what ground do you say that we women are incapable?" The force of old habits really could not be shattered easily. After two or three strokes with the pneumatic hammer, the pair of pincers in her hands fell flop on the floor, and she was exhausted, her face pale.... But, what this obstinate girl had in mind was that since the revisionist line of education enforced in the old

schools had divorced her from manual labor, she now must show no fear of hardships and fatigue and contribute all she had to the cause of proletarian revolution. She not only took solid action to break through the people's old ideas but also demonstrated immense perseverance in overcoming her shortcomings caused by the lack of training. Eventually, she quickly turned out to be an outstanding, proficient woman blacksmith.

"Li Ping-ping" dwells mainly on how Li Ping-ping participated in militia activities. When some people objected to her for being too short in stature, she said: "Whether one is long or short in stature involves but one's outer appearance. High political awareness and the spirit of conscious self-sacrifice are the very essential things." During a course of training in grenade throwing, she threw a grenade to a distance of only some ten meters. After that, she strenuously trained her arm strength by throwing stone every day. When standing on guard around the assembly hall before May Day, she showed her alertness and flexibility and a strong sense of actual combat. A storm attacked one night. She bravely and swiftly went up the roof to shut a window as if she were charging ahead to take an enemy pillbox, thereby preventing the electric motor of the state from being damaged by rain water. Lively but extraordinarily stern and serious, this young girl demonstrated the doggedness of a real proletarian fighter in the course of class struggle and struggle for production.

Chiang Hsiao-hua and Li Ch'un-hua were technician and quality inspector respectively in "Young Fighters" and "Taking A Scripture." They opposed the conservation of the achievements already won, perseveringly continued the revolution and went on raising their technological level. When they were sure of their accuracy, they would launch a struggle even though they had to oppose the master workman whom they had all along respected and trusted, or their fathers on this question. What does the proletariat rely on to develop our productive forces in order to properly build our country within not too long a historical period? It relies not on mutual competition as in a capitalist society but on the admirable spirit of consciously continuing the revolution of the proletariat as found in Chiang Hsiao-hua and Li Ch'un-hua.

Kao Hsiao-ch'in, Li Ping-ping, Chiang Hsiao-hua, Li Ch'un-hua, and others are a group of lovely young people. They are the elements who "are most active and vigorous" and "are the most eager to learn and the least conservative in their thinking," as pointed out by Chairman Mao. They form the fresh troops in our ranks.

However, they are young people, and this implies that they are not mature enough and lack training and the experience on both the positive and the negative sides. This brings to the revolutionaries of the older generation the tasks of training and tempering the young people. Chairman Mao and our Party have consistently attached importance to training and bringing up successors to the cause of proletarian revolution. The young people do not necessarily acquire the outstanding character of the working class when they win the title of workers. Nor does their "redness comes naturally." Instead, under the Party's strong leadership, they take over the revolutionary traditions from the working class, repeatedly receive tempering and tests in the course of revolutionary practice, and grow up step by step. On the basis of letting the old lead the

new and combining the new and the old, to handle correctly the relations between the new and the old workers and to strengthen unity within the working class are a reliable guarantee for consolidating and developing the achievements in the revolution. A few works, including "Speedily Revolves the Power Generator," "Revision of A Drawing," "Steering Wheel" and "A-lung and Little Flying Horse," have a common theme. They depict how the workers of the older generation warmly love and wholeheartedly train the young workers, how the young workers modestly receive re-education from the working class and how they make joint efforts to win one victory after another in revolution and production.

In "Speedily Revolves the Power Generator," young worker Chang Jo-fei was deputy leader of the machine-testing squad. His teacher, squad leader Fang A-ken, had already come to his retirement age. For the purpose of training Chang Jo-fei to carry the heavy load, he suggested that Chang be allowed to take over as squad leader while he himself "served as a squad member for another year or so." Nicknamed Black Chang Fei, squad leader Chang Jo-fei led the whole squad to work with very remarkable results. Before May Day, they accomplished ahead of schedule the task of an overspeed test (超速试验) of a power generator of the biggest capacity. When they were about to announce this happy news, Teacher A-ken, known throughout the plant as an "older arguer," stopped them, saying: "It is too early to write a dispatch of this happy news yet!" His opinion was this: It is not enough for the overspeed test of the power generator just to attain the standard, and time should be squeezed to go on improving the quality of the power generator, so as to produce still better results. But, Chang Jo-fei had this in his mind: It is not easy to reduce even slightly the vibration of a power generator. If this test is not carried out well, the quality of the power generator may be impaired. If the test does not succeed before May Day, we shall achieve nothing. Then, how should I justify myself as the squad leader? But, due to the insistence of Teacher A-ken and after repeated tests and improvements, they eventually accomplished on time the overspeed test of the power generator above the standard set. Chang Jo-fei learned an impressive lesson from Teacher A-ken's spirit of overlooking no detail and working selflessly. Eventually, in the dispatch on the happy news of "accomplishing the task of testing the turbo-generating set with inner water-cooled stator and rotor of the biggest capacity in China," he added the words "at present" after "the biggest capacity." This addition embodied the leap in ideology made by this squad leader.

In "Revision of A Drawing," old worker Wu T'ien-pao taught Chang Hsiang, a young technician, by words and deeds and by setting strict requirements. The latter was eventually made to understand that he "lacked a bit of the feeling of the working class and had a bit of the sludge of revisionism" in himself, and that he, although a technician coming from among the workers, would still "put on a pair of new shoes but walk on the old road" if he divorced himself from the masses of the workers and slackened the transformation of his world outlook.

The deep-going revolutionary changes are reflected in the relations between one man and another and also in the new relations between teachers and apprentices. The teacher-apprentice relations between Teacher A-kan and Chang Jo-fei, between Wu T'ien-pao and Chang Hsiang, and as described in "Steering

Wheel," "A-lung and Little Flying Horse" and "Young Fighters," are not teacher-apprentice relations of the old type but a kind of completely new relations. A teacher teaches his apprentice not only techniques but, more important, thinking and style of work. They are class brothers fighting in unity and promoting each other to attain the same target.

The seventeen works included in "Young Fighters," a collection of short novels, are all written by amateur writers among the young workers of Shanghai Electric Motor Plant, and almost all of them are their first attempts. This fact eloquently demonstrates the great potentials of literary and artistic creations among the workers. These writers have been able to achieve these results within a relatively short period of time because, primarily, they followed Chairman Mao's teachings on making literature and art serve proletarian politics and consciously upheld the requirement of first making themselves revolutionaries before writing revolutionary articles. They regard the literary career as a part of the whole cause of the working class and the writing of articles as participation in battle and as a means to materialize the assignment given by the proletariat.

For this reason, although this was the first time they wrote and they met numerous difficulties, yet they were never disheartened and were determined to occupy this literary front. Throwing themselves into the mighty current of a change from the old to the new, they shared the same feeling and the same breath with the working class. They were inspired by the new personages and the new deeds. Therefore, they could select meaningful topics and write about the personages and deeds which impressed them most deeply.

In the past, there seemed to be the impression that works portraying the themes of workers' life invariably had to go from one machine to another and to dwell on techniques and the course of production. But, "Young Fighters" was not written in this way. It took on a completely new look. The basic reason was that the writers were really familiar with the workers and proceeded from the ideological stand of the working class. They therefore could go deeply into the spiritual realm of the personages and describe the modern outlook of these personages. This is precisely the artistic characteristic of this collection of novels.

Lu Hsün, a forerunner of the revolutionary literature, pointed out more than 40 years ago: "We should bring up large groups of new fighters." He said with lament that "none among the Left-wing writers came from among the workers and peasants." The activity of amateur creation among workers, peasants and soldiers which is being carried out vigorously at present is bringing up a powerful, new army of literature and art for the working class, and the situation which Lu Hsün referred to with lament has gone and will never come back. How can we not rejoice at this!

The great leader Chairman Mao shows boundless solicitude for the revolutionary younger people and places his eager hope on them. He teaches them enthusiastically: "The world belongs to you. China's future belongs to you." The younger generation of China's working class not only will develop their ability to the full in the sphere of the struggle of building a new world, but also will be very promising and can develop their talent to the full in the sphere of the struggle for building the edifice of proletarian literature and art!

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Young People Are Like Morning Clouds

by

Kuo Ch'eng (国成)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 17, 1973)

In active response to the great leader Chairman Mao's lofty call "Educated young people should go to the countryside," the broad masses of revolutionary educated young people have enthusiastically gone to the mountain and rural areas and are marching forward in broad strides on the road of integration with the workers and peasants. This revolutionary reality is reflected in "Morning Clouds," a short novel carried in the first issue of Morning Clouds, a literary series published in Shanghai. This novel describes how educated youth Yeh Hung and her companions came to settle on a farm on an island and were resolved to take root on the farm for the rest of their lives. Later, as required by revolutionary work, some young people were transferred to serve as teachers. Yeh Hung firmly resisted the old concept that "agricultural labor is unpromising" and insisted on remaining on the farm to build a new "Dazhaiwan." This novel manifests the ever increasing awareness of the young people in the struggle between the lines and their completely new mental outlook.

The course of sending educated young people to the mountain and rural areas is linked from beginning to end with the violent struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two kinds of ideology. Out of their sinister aim of subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type audaciously disseminated the reactionary "theory of getting learned in order to be an official" and "theory of going to the countryside to get a veneer of gold." They even maliciously disparaged the sending of educated young people to the mountain and rural areas as "a covert practice of reform through labor," opposed the sending of the young people to take the road of integration with the workers and peasants, and frenziedly attempted to lure the young people into seeking comfort and shunning hard work in everyday life and degenerating into seeds of revisionism. They vied with the proletariat for the young people and undermined Chairman Mao's strategic policy of training and bringing up successors to the cause of proletarian revolution. Some people in society who were seriously imbued with outdated ideas wrongly held that: "Young people who have shown good performances are transferred to the higher level, and those who remain behind mostly lack the stamina to strive for betterment and are unpromising." This kind of outdated ideas of despising agricultural production and the laboring people ran counter to Chairman Mao's teaching that revolutionary young people must integrate themselves with the workers and peasants.

Grasping the problems for which all show concern in social life, "Morning Clouds" portrays some clear-cut, vivid artistic images to reflect rather deeply the struggle between the new and the old ideology. It deals a telling blow at swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type who vilify and attack the sending of revolutionary educated young people to the mountain and rural areas. It also teaches the people whose world outlook has not been properly transformed an impressive lesson.

The great teacher of revolution Lenin pointed out: "Ours is a party which struggles selflessly against the outdated, corrupt things, and the young people always go first to throw themselves into this selfless struggle." Yeh Hung, the heroine in this novel, is precisely a model of the young people in struggling against the old ideas and taking root and making revolution on the farm. Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, she grew up from an ordinary educated youth into a member of the Communist Youth League. On the farm, she marched forward bravely on the road of continued revolution: "My will to take root on the farm will never change, and I am willing to offer it my magnificent youth." These heroic words manifested her clear-cut revolutionary character.

Instead of giving a straightforward account of the personages, the author of "Morning Clouds" molds the typical image of Yeh Hung, an advanced youth, by putting it on the background of the acute contradiction and clash between the proletarian ideology and the bourgeois ideology in society. Full of vigor and vitality, Yeh Hung dares to think, to speak out, to act and to declare war openly on the reactionary ideas disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and on the force of old habits. To the strange idea that "it is unpromising for one to remain on the farm" as held by some people, she replies: "These people are physically identified with socialism, but their brains are full of old ideas. We young people intend to pound against these ideas and defeat them!" These few words, together with the typical, detailed description of her touching deeds, depict not only her completely new mental outlook of firmly effecting a radical rupture with the bourgeois ideology of seeking comfort in everyday life and shunning hardships but also the fighting style of the young people. This impressive theme in "Morning Clouds" has further strengthened the ideological nature and the real meaning of this novel.

Teacher Chang who came to the farm to recruit teachers mobilized Yeh Hung time and again to enroll herself. Should she leave the farm and serve as a teacher, or should she remain on the farm to do manual labor? How did she treat such an acute problem which stood before her? She did not oppose the work of recruiting teachers. She just opposed some people in "laying undue emphasis" on such work. She said: "Certainly, the work of a teacher is important. It is beyond reproach for you to be a bit partial to your work. It is also comprehensible if you want to recruit a group of good young people to work as teachers. But, we must take the interests of the whole situation into consideration. While publicizing our line of work, we must think of other people and of the farm and we should not lay undue emphasis on our work. Moreover, in our country, there are countless walks of life. Can you describe any of them as unimportant?"

In Yeh Hung's eyes, revolutionary work is at variance only due to division of labor, but there is no such distinction as between high ranking and low ranking, noble and ignoble, superior and inferior, and glorious and humiliating. In our socialist country, there are countless walks of life. All of them are revolutionary work. They have only one aim: to strive heroically for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, for carrying out socialist revolution and construction and for realizing the beautiful ideal of communism. Being transferred to work as a teacher is geared to the needs of revolution; remaining on the farm to do manual labor is similarly geared to the needs of revolution. Any

kind of work is glorious and promising so long as its aim is to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. As the saying goes: "A pearl glitters wherever it may be." Provided we have this revolutionary spirit, we can make contributions beneficial to the revolution, wherever we are fighting.

What a new mental outlook this is!

These new ideas of the proletariat took shape gradually in Yeh Hung's mind during the practice of struggle. The teaching by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Party's solicitude and training, her re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants and steeling in combat during the great cultural revolution formed the motive force that led to the continued maturing of her thought and character. More valuable still was her spirit of bravely tempering and remolding herself. In the course of doing manual labor on the farm, she imposed rigid and stern demands on herself. She carried loads of mud from the river and scooped weed from the water. She dashed forward vigorously day and night. Intense labor was accompanied by her loud singing and joyful laughter. This spirit of finding glory and happiness in hard work and of self-revolutionization has set up a good example for us of the younger generation.

Applying the creative experience of "putting three things in prominence," the author of this novel first describes the picturesque scenery on the farm and then brings the personages into relief with this scenery as the background. In describing the group of outstanding young people on the farm, he makes liberal use of paints to give a very vivid description that reveals step by step Yeh Hung's heroic character. This novel has a rather new plot. Its details have also been chosen in a particular way. The author does his utmost to focus on the scenes which express best the special characters of the personages and their psychological activities. For instance, the description of the planting of trees reflects the determination of the young people to take root and grow up on the farm as the luxuriant red maples do, and to preserve their youth and redness forever. The description of Yeh Hung applying fertilizer on the seedlings and heaping up soil around the seedlings implies a profound philosophical principle and tells metaphorically her revolutionary steadfastness in wanting to "take root deeply and firmly" on the farm.

Reading "Morning Clouds" makes one feel that: The younger generation in new China are like the morning clouds in the skies illuminated by the bright rays of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought. They represent our hope and future.

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CONFUCIUS

Chinese Professor of Philosophy Analyzes Reactionary Nature of Confucianism*

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1973)

the "people's daily" recently carried an article entitled "confucius -- a thinker who stubbornly supported the slave system", by yang jung-kuo, professor of philosophy at chungshan university in kwangchow.

analyzing the thinking of confucius (551-479 b.c.) from the historical materialist viewpoint and in the context of the class struggle of his time, the writer draws the conclusion that confucius opposed the newly rising feudal forces from the standpoint of the tottering slave-owning aristocracy; that in essence his concepts upheld the rule of the slave-owning class and justified the "inevitability" of its exploitation, enslavement and governing of the labouring people. for this reason, in subsequent periods the exploiting classes made use of confucianism to hoodwink the working people in order to maintain their reactionary rule. this explains why confucius has been honoured by the reactionary ruling classes over the past 2,000 years and more as the "greatest of all sages".

professor yang jung-kuo says that confucius came from the slave-owning nobility of a moribund clan aristocracy of the yin dynasty (16th century b.c.-11th century b.c.). he lived in the late spring and autumn period (770-475 b.c.) when the slaves waged frequent struggles in resistance against the relentless exploitation and oppression practised by their owners. these struggles shook the rule of the slave-owning aristocracy to its foundations. the new feudal forces were rising and the slave system was tottering. the struggle between the slaves and the slave-owners and that between the rising feudal class and the declining slave-owning aristocracy constituted the main class contradiction and class struggle of that period.

he cites several examples showing how confucius took the reactionary political stand of that time.

under the impact of the class struggle waged by the slaves and other people at that time, changes began to take place in the system of land ownership. according to the slave system of the yin dynasty and the chou dynasty (11th century b.c.-256 b.c.), all land belonged to the monarch "the son of heaven" -- the supreme chief of the slave owners -- and the dukes, nobles, high officials and other slave-owners had land allotted to them

* See SCMP 73-33 [5346] pp. 106-115 for full text of this article. - SCMP Ed.

or bestowed on them for their use; but they did not own the land. such land was called "public fields". in the middle of the spring and autumn period, there emerged a number of new feudal landlords. they cultivated an increasing area of private fields and land was bought and sold.

at first the monarch and the dukes refused to sanction private fields. later, in order to solve their own financial difficulties, they found it necessary to levy taxes on land. this meant the recognition of feudal private ownership of land and marked the change from slave land-ownership to feudal land-ownership. thus new relations of production emerged in which there were landlords and tenants, and also owner-peasants who came from among the commoners. an individual economy developed.

at that time the chiefs of the three families -- chisun, mengsun and shusun -- in confucius' native state, the state of lu, were representative of the newly rising forces. they introduced the practice of levying taxes and changed the relations of production. this was progressive and was in line with the offensive of rising feudalism against declining slavery.

but confucius took the view that chisun, mengsun and shusun, who themselves were slave-owners and officials, were acting against their duty, and were undermining the traditional slave system that had existed ever since the yin-shang dynasty (16th century b.c.-11th century b.c.). he did all he could to weaken the influence of the three families so as to uphold the slave-owning class rule of the duke of the state of lu.

meanwhile, confucius' disciple jan chiu helped chisun to introduce reforms. angered by this, confucius said that jan chiu was violating the "code of the duke of chou" (brother of the founder of the chou dynasty -- editor), namely, the rules and regulations under the slave system. confucius declared that he no longer regarded jan chiu as his disciple and urged his other disciples to "beat the drum and assail him".

which system did confucius uphold and which did he oppose? asks professor yang. is this not very clear?

giving another example, professor yang shows that a similar situation existed in the state of chi. tien cheng-tzu, a representative of that state's newly rising forces, won over the people by using a big tou (a chinese unit of dry measure) when lending grain and using a small tou when measuring the returned grain. he did this in opposition to the corrupt slave-owning aristocracy which ruled the state of chi at that time. eventually he killed duke chien of chi, the head of that state's slave-owning aristocracy in 485 b.c. confucius was very much opposed to all this and pressed

duke ai of the state of lu to send troops to punish tien cheng-tzu. knowing that his state was too weak to fight chi, duke ai did not dare to do this.

the third instance: confucius opposed the casting of bronze tripods with laws inscribed on them.

at that time, owing to the frequent resistance by the slaves and the rise of the feudal forces, the slave system could no longer be upheld by "rites". it had to be replaced by "law". the "rites" under the slave system in fact stipulated that the slave-owners were "noble" or superior and the slaves "base" or inferior. the slave-owners ruled the slaves and their will was law. they oppressed and exploited the slaves at will and even killed them at will. the slaves could only obey, absolutely and unconditionally; all resistance was forbidden. these were the so-called "rites". but at that time the slaves were rebellious and waged struggles of resistance everywhere. seeing this trend some people with a progressive tendency realized that the old method of ruling had to be changed and written articles of law had to be drawn up stipulating the relations between aristocrats and slaves and setting some restrictions on the slave-owners. it was this that was called the "law" and was inscribed on bronze tripods for everyone to see.

confucius strongly opposed this. in 513 b.c. when he heard that people of the state of chin were casting such a bronze tripod, he was very displeased and said that the aristocrats would not be able to display their dignity and greatness if they were "mixed up" with the slaves; the distinction between what was noble and what was base would be obliterated.

the fourth instance: confucius killed shao cheng-mao.

all his life confucius longed to be an official so as to put into practice his reactionary political aspirations. but not until 497 b.c. did he achieve his ambition, when he became the minister of juridical affairs and concurrently acting prime minister in the state of lu for three months. seven days after coming into office he arrested and executed shao cheng-mao, a noted reformer of the state of lu.

a "hundred schools of thought" contended during the spring and autumn period and the warring states period (475 b.c.-221 b.c.). thinkers representing different classes founded their own schools of thought and debated with each other. both shao cheng-mao and confucius took in disciples and lectured in the state of lu. their two schools of thought had diametrically opposite concepts. the killing of shao cheng-mao, in fact, was a manifestation of the class struggle of that time.

shao cheng-mao advocated reforms and this conformed to historical development and the people's wishes at that time. when shao cheng-mao was killed by confucius, even one of his disciples, tzukung, thought it wrong. the people of that time loved and respected shao cheng-mao and praised him as an outstanding personage.

these incidents, professor yang continues, are enough to explain that confucius stood obstinately on the side of the declining slave system and resolutely opposed the reforms of the newly rising feudalism.

in the spring and autumn period, 52 slave states became extinct; the system of slavery was collapsing. at that time confucius put forward the political slogan: "revive states that have been extinguished, restore families whose line of succession has been broken, call back to office those who have retired into obscurity". what he wanted was to revive the slave states and restore the power of the slave-owning aristocracy so that the moribund slave-owning aristocracy would resume its rule. this was an out-and-out reactionary political slogan for the restoration of the old and moribund.

professor yang jung-kuo says that the core of confucius' thinking was "benevolence". this "benevolence" was the ideology of the slave-owning class of the yin and chou dynasties. to advocate "benevolence" meant to encourage affection and unity within the slave-owning class. but it also meant to hoodwink the enslaved labouring people so that they would obey the rulers and not rise in resistance.

confucius summed up and systematised this "benevolence" and gave it fuller elaboration. it included filial piety, brotherly duty (i.e. the respect due an elder brother by the younger brother), loyalty and forbearance, the accurate defining of concepts, morality and wisdom. analyzing the content, we can see whose interests, the interests of which class, confucius' ideology served.

confucius taught that "filial piety" and "brotherly duty" were the root of all "benevolent actions".

why? because of the rule of the clan aristocracy in ancient slave society. the slave-owners as a ruling class belonged to the same clan and had common ancestors. confucius was of the opinion that so long as all the slave-owners practised filial respect for their ancestors and parents, this would unite the slave-owners vertically. his "brotherly duty" meant that if brothers showed affection for each other, this would unite the slave-owner's horizontally. with the slave-owners united both vertically and horizontally, there would be no offending against one's superiors and no stirring up of confusion. the rule of the slave-owning class could thus be

consolidated. if the slave-owners were "filial" and "fraternal", this would also influence the slaves and make them remain subordinate and passively obedient to the slave-owners.

confucius advocated "loyalty". he urged the slaves to be loyal to the slave-owners and officials, the vassals to be loyal to the dukes, and the dukes to be loyal to the monarch of the chou dynasty. his aim was to consolidate the rule of the slave-owners. he advocated forbearance, saying "do not do to others what you would not wish to have done to yourself". but he by no means wanted forbearance toward the slaves; the forbearance was confined to the declining slave-owners.

by his clamour for "accurately defining concepts", confucius tried to use subjective concepts to define and delimit objective realities.

the brutal rule of the slave-owners, the frequent slave uprisings, the emergence of the newly rising feudal forces and the constant changes in the relations of production all brought confusion to the order under slavery. at that time the supreme ruler of the slave-owners -- the monarch of the chou dynasty -- could no longer command automatic obedience for his political and military orders. the power of the dukes of the various states was not stable either and a portion of power fell into the hands of the officials and vassals. at the same time, people like shao cheng-mao established contact with the people, favoured free assembly, criticized authorities at will, and thus a situation was brought about when "the king was no longer a king; a statesman was no longer a statesman; a father was no longer a father and a son no longer a son." and so confucius decided to use the subjective concepts of the slave-owning class as they had been since the yin and chou dynasties to define and delimit the changing social realities. in so doing he aimed to restore the former state of affairs when "the king was a king, a statesman was a statesman, a father was a father and a son was a son". he wanted to retrieve the collapsing rule of the slave-owning aristocracy.

when confucius spoke of "exercising government by means of one's virtue," he did not mean exercising good government for the enslaved labouring people; good government was to be exercised only among the slave-owners.

confucius believed that "benevolence" included "wisdom" -- that is, knowledge. he did all he could to spread the notion that "there are only the wise of the upper class, and the stupid of the lower class, and this cannot be changed." by this he meant that the slave-owning "sages" were the wise men of the upper class and the slaves were the lower class servants. the one represented absolute wisdom and the other represented

absolute stupidity. in any case, the two classes could not change. where did the knowledge of a genius come from? he said: "those who are born wise, possessing knowledge, are the highest class of men." he thought that the sage's knowledge was inborn and did not originate in practice. in this undisguised way confucius advocated idealist apriorism and the reactionary fallacy that "heroes are the makers of history".

it is clear from the brief analysis given here that confucius' thinking served the interests of the slave-owning aristocracy which was in process of disintegration.

later in the same millenium, hsun tzu (340-245 b.c.) and his disciple han fei were philosophers of the school of "legalists" who opposed confucianism and took the progressive stand of the feudal class of that period. the struggle between the confucian school and the legalist school in the chin dynasty (221-207 b.c.) was a manifestation of the class struggle of that time on the ideological front.

professor yang jung-kuo concludes his article with this quotation from chairman mao: "contemporary china has grown out of the china of the past: we are marxist in our historical approach and must not lop off our history. we should sum up our history from confucius to sun yat-sen and take over this valuable legacy. this is important for guiding the great movement of today."

he says that when appraising a historical figure from the marxist viewpoint we must first analyze the class contradictions and the class struggle of that time. we have to see whether, under the historical conditions of social development of that period, he stood on the side of the progressive classes and advocated reform or stood on the side of the reactionary classes and advocated conservative ideas. the task of marxists is constantly to propel history forward. we must affirm only those things that played a progressive role in history. on the other hand we must firmly negate and criticize those things which were reactionary and conservative. thus, criticism of confucius' reactionary thinking is helpful to the class struggle, and especially to grasping the class struggle in the ideological sphere, in the realm of the superstructure. . . .

PARTY BUILDING

Peking Strengthens Party Building Ideologically and Organizationally

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1973)

guided by chairman mao's line on party building, the party organizations at all levels in peking have strengthened party building ideologically and organizationally and have become more vigorous.

to strengthen party building ideologically, the party organizations have led the party members in assiduous study of the writings of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works, the instructions given by chairman mao on the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work and on party building, and in deepening criticism of the revisionist line of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers on party building.

the party organizations of the peking hsinhua printing house and other units have arranged study classes for party members to study "manifesto of the communist party", "critique of the gotha programme", "the state and revolution", "on practice", "on contradiction" and other works. this has raised their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism and deepened the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work.

the party branch in a workshop of the peking february seventh rolling stock plant has strengthened party building in accordance with the party's basic line. it has paid great attention to the class struggle in the ideological field and given the party members education in the political and ideological line by condemning the crimes of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers in their attempts to change the party's basic line and policies. this has raised the party's fighting strength and promoted revolution and production. the workshop overfulfilled its production plans for several consecutive years and fulfilled the plan for the first six months of this year ahead of time.

in the course of strengthening party building, the party organizations at all levels have constantly given priority to the revolutionization of the leading organs. the leading cadres make criticism and self-criticism before the masses and encourage inner-party ideological struggle. as a result, both veteran and young cadres are full of vigour. the new party committees in 61 districts, counties and bureaux under the municipality, after their establishment in accordance with the principle of the three-in-one combination of old, middle-aged and young cadres, have conscientiously implemented the line of unity for victory laid down by the ninth party congress. they

have adhered to the party's principle of democratic centralism and used mao tsetung thought to unify the thinking and actions of the leading cadres and strengthen the party's unified leadership in all branches of work. this has led to steady advances in all fields.

the secretary of the party committee of the peking municipal construction bureau, a red army veteran who joined the revolution in 1929, and the deputy secretary, a young cadre coming from the ranks of the workers, have set an example in learning from each other and working in good cooperation to fulfil their tasks well.

the party committee of the peking railway sub-bureau has attached great importance to the training of leading members of the party branches. in the railway stations of peking, fengtai and hsichihmen 34 units have run 90 study classes with a total attendance of more than 2,000.

to strengthen the building of party branches, the party committee of the huangsungyu people's commune in pingku county organized special groups led by committee members to make investigations in the production brigades. the groups helped to consolidate the party branches one by one. now the more than 70 leading members of the 11 party branches are united as one and the party branches have become bulwarks of militancy.

following chairman mao's teaching "expand the party boldly but do not let a single undesirable in", the party organizations in peking have been active, and at the same time prudent, in admitting new members to expand the ranks of the party. more than 60,000 new members have been accepted into the party during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. seventysix per cent of them are workers and former poor and lower-middle peasants.

the party branch of a workshop of the peking no. 2 radio equipment factory has in the past three years admitted 16 new members who account for 65 per cent of the total number of party members in the workshop. along with the old party members, the new party members have conscientiously carried out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies and are playing a vanguard role in the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work and in grasping revolution and promoting production.

WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER STUDENTS

First Group of Worker-Peasant-Soldier Students Graduate from Shanghai Colleges

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 24, 1973)

some 630 workers, peasants and soldiers, the first group to go to college in shanghai, have now completed their studies and gone back to work.

they were given an enthusiastic send-off at a recent rally, sponsored by various departments under the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee. leading members of the municipal party committee and revolutionary committee were present and addressed the rally.

these students had a fair amount of practical experience before they entered college. they were recommended for college education towards the end of 1970, in accordance with chairman mao's instruction that "students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study."

enrolment of such students has ushered in a new stage in the annals of china's socialist higher education. it represents one of the important fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

in the course of their study, these students conscientiously followed the policy that "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour", and most of them have graduated with flying colours.

those studying in the philosophy department of futan university assisted a number of factories and communes in organizing study classes on works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and the writings of chairman mao. they also wrote a number of papers in which they employed philosophical concepts in summing up experience in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

the 19 students graduating in pedagogy at the shanghai teachers' training college were active in criticism of the theory that "heroes are the makers of history" and the revisionist line in education advocated by liu shao-chi and other swindlers, as well as in criticism of feudal, confucianist concepts on education. they took part in the editing of a textbook on pedagogy for use by secondary school teachers as their contribution to the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines on the educational front.

to show the successes in the proletarian revolution in elementary education, they not only consulted relevant chinese and foreign literature but also conducted investigations in factories, people's communes, primary schools and neighbourhood committees. cooperating with teachers, they produced the draft for a text book, in a matter of three and a half months, that ran to some 200,000 words.

students doing agro-biology at futan university collected specimens of a poisonous caterpillar, which causes epidemic dermatitis, studied its life cycle in the laboratory and tried out effective measures for detecting and controlling the insect.

some 30 students of the cement specialty at tungchi university turned out a successful technical design for two major workshops of a cement plant in kiangsi province. to do this, they made extensive practical investigations, under the guidance of their teachers and with the help of local workers. the design included a series of innovations in the structure of some auxiliary machines and the layout of the technical process.

combining theory with practice, the worker-peasant-soldier students at the huashan hospital affiliated to the shanghai number one medical college mastered such skills as appendectomy and hernia repair. some of them can also perform operations on the stomach and gall bladder.

LANGUAGE REFORM

Jen-min Jih-pao Articles on Necessity of Continuing to Reform Chinese Written Language

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1973)

the "people's daily" recently devoted an entire page to articles urging to continue the reform of the chinese written language to cope with the rapid development of socialism and meet the needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

one article says that chinese characters constitute one of the time-honoured written languages in the world and they have made indelible contributions to chinese history. however, the characters have serious drawbacks. they are numerous, and most characters require many strokes and are complicated in structure. they are

difficult to recognize, read and write. therefore, the chinese written language must be reformed and ultimately use a phonetic alphabet as do most of the world's other written languages. since alphabetization of the chinese characters cannot be accomplished in a short period, prior simplification of the characters is an urgent task.

chinese characters should be simplified in form and reduced in number. since the state council issued the scheme for simplifying the chinese written language in 1956, 2,238 clumsy characters have been simplified, with nearly half the strokes reduced, thus making their writing faster.

there are around 50,000 chinese characters, most of them obsolete characters or variants. those still in use total about 10,000, the majority of which are variants, words used in specialized fields of work or unusual words. therefore, much remains to be done in reduction. to date, the number of the most commonly used characters has decreased by more than 1,100 through abolition of variant forms or by changing the names of places using unusual characters.

after reduction, will the characters be insufficient or the development of vocabulary restricted?

the writer of another article gives a negative answer. he says that statistical work by several units on the text (including footnotes) of the four volumes of "the selected works of mao tsetung" shows that in a total of over 660,000 characters there are no more than 3,000 different characters. of these, 746 appear each more than 100 times, and 222 appear each between 50 and 100 times. the remaining 2,000 and more characters appear over 21,000 times in total. among the 2,000 commonest characters published by the ministry of education in 1952, 1,837 are used in the selected works. as a work with a content covering a very extensive scope and containing an immensely rich vocabulary, "the selected works of mao tsetung" uses only 3,000 characters. this shows that good, long writings actually do not need many characters. another reason given by the writer is that a great number of the characters to be excluded from use are uncommon and archaic. modern chinese has a very rich vocabulary which is developing in a polysyllabic direction, so suitable words can still be found from among the common characters to form new words, without adding new characters. reproductions of ancient classics are an exception.

the experience of some units compiling primary school textbooks shows that 3,000 characters suffice. when the number of chinese characters is greatly reduced, primary school pupils will be able to acquire all the most common words, and this will raise the educational level of the entire people. it will also create favourable conditions for mechanizing and automating typing, printing, telecommunications and other work.

the chinese written language has evolved with social advance. in the past several thousand years, it evolved from bone inscriptions, to chuan (greater seal script), hsiao chuan (lesser seal script), li shu ("official script") to kai shu ("clerkly hand"). though slow, the general trend has been the simplification of the form of the characters.

the outbreak and deepening of china's democratic revolution gave an impetus to the development of characters. during the new democratic revolution led by the chinese communist party, chairman mao pointed out that to make culture serve and gradually become the possession of the toiling masses of workers and peasants who make up more than 90 per cent of the nation's population, "written chinese must be reformed, given the requisite conditions, and our spoken language brought closer to that of the people". this was the first time that the historical task of reforming the chinese written language was clearly set for the party and the people. reform of written chinese during the socialist period is markedly different from reforms in the past, both in scale and in intensity. the scheme for simplifying the chinese written language issued by the state council in 1956 summed up the past reform movement and served as a new starting point.

the same article says that there has been a sharp struggle between whether chinese characters should be reformed or whether the ancient should be restored. the reactionary landlord and capitalist classes did their utmost to maintain the complicatedness of chinese characters in an attempt to isolate the people from it, so as to restore the ancient and practise cultural despotism over the people. during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the people are settling accounts with liu shao-chi and other political swindlers for their crimes and stepping up the work of reforming the written language.

the article stresses the mass line in the reform work, respecting the initiative of the people and carrying out the work step by step on the basis of present chinese characters.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Shanghai's Industrial Production Expands Rapidly

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 25, 1973)

the total value of industrial output in shanghai, china's biggest manufacturing city, in 1972 is 90.9 per cent more than in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution began. the yearly increase averages 9.7 per cent. that for the first half of this year is 9.9 per cent more than in the same 1972 period.

shanghai's gross output for the light and textile industries used to be an important part of the total value of all industrial output. the iron and steel, engineering and chemical industries have been expanded rapidly in the past seven years along with the rapid growth of the light and textile industries. the percentage provided by heavy industry to total industrial output value rose from 43.5 in 1965 to 54.3 in 1972. the rate of local supply of industrial raw material has been raised: rolled steel to 85 per cent in 1972 as against 75 per cent in 1965; and sufficiency is achieved in most chemical materials. over 90 per cent of the parts and accessories for electric generators and motors and electric appliances are made in shanghai itself.

steel output last year was 60 per cent higher than in 1965, and the output for the first half of this year topped the corresponding 1972 period by 21.6 per cent. varieties of steel reached more than 1,100 in 1972 with over 19,000 specifications, being double and three times those for 1965, respectively.

the technical level of shanghai's machine-building industry has risen and shanghai now can supply different sectors of china's industry with whole sets of equipment, including large-sized blast furnaces, pure oxygen top-blown converters, semi-automatic steel rollers, 25,000-ton cargo ships, large generators with water-cooled stators and rotors and big pieces of equipment for making synthetic ammonia.

the industrial departments of shanghai are following the general principle for developing the national economy, "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", which was formulated by chairman mao. the output of 35 h.p. tractors in 1972 was 12 times that of 1965. the output of walking tractors went up 3.4 times; chemical fertilizer, 1.5 times; and insecticide increased by more than 60 per cent. from 1970 to 1972, shanghai also made 300 sets of key equipment for synthetic ammonia plants, each with an annual capacity of 3,000 tons.

the wrist watch industry started in shanghai during the great leap forward year of 1958. the 1972 output of wrist watches was 3.3 times that of 1965; output of bicycles and sewing-machines in 1972 was respectively 120 and 69.7 per cent higher; output of trueran and printed and dyed cloth was 17 and 2.5 times higher. some 10,000 kinds and varieties of new products have been turned out annually by the city's light and textile industries during this period.

the cultural revolution has further liberated shanghai's productive forces. the workers of shanghai firmly responded in 1966 to chairman mao's great call "it is right to rebel against reactionaries" and rose against the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and the handful of capitalist roaders in the former shanghai municipal committee of the chinese communist party. during the revolutionary storm of january 1967, the workers seized back political power from the capitalist roaders in the former c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee. under the leadership of the new c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and the municipal revolutionary committee, the workers, technicians and cadres studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works and carried out the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. they criticized the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers, and raised their consciousness of implementing chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. the initiative of the workers has been increased. all this has laid a solid foundation for the development of shanghai's industry in the past several years.

influenced by liu shao-chi's revisionist line before the cultural revolution, the shanghai diesel engine plant relied solely on specialists and put profit in command, and this held down the socialist initiative of the workers. during the cultural revolution, the workers criticized the revisionist line and implemented the party's policies to arouse the socialist initiative of the workers, cadres and technicians for production. the present output of diesel engines is double. the plant now builds 68 types of diesel engines, instead of 36 in the past. the plant started in 1971 to trial-produce 10,000 h.p.-low-speed diesel engines for ocean-going vessels. the workers had many difficulties because they did not have the necessary equipment and floor space at the time. led by the plant party committee, they used small pieces of equipment to machine the big parts and made some equipment in the spirit of self-reliance and hard work. finally they trial-produced the marine engine in just five months.

before the cultural revolution, the former municipal industrial departments relied on a handful of "specialists" and drew up a plan to transform the 1,000 old boilers in shanghai's factories. according to their plan, the job of transforming these boilers of the 20's and 30's would take ten years. the shanghai municipal revolutionary

committee in 1969 got all factories in the city to organize socialist cooperation. boiler factories were assigned to make key equipment while other factories produced parts and accessories. thanks to their concerted efforts, they completed the work in several months. coal consumption of the transformed boilers is 30 per cent less, bringing savings of over one million tons of coal in the past few years.

VEGETABLES

"Evergreen" Commune Provides Peking with More Vegetables

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1973)

the szuchiching (evergreen) people's commune on peking's outskirts, with the aid of machinery and improved irrigation facilities, has become a major supplier of vegetables for the chinese capital.

one-seventh of peking's vegetable supply now comes from the commune, which grows over 100 varieties on 1,400 hectares of land. it has been supplying the market with 120,000 tons of vegetables annually since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966.

the commune in 1972 marketed 4,900 tons of fruit, 30,000 pigs, honey, milk and large numbers of ducks and chickens. although there was a serious drought last year, the commune obtained a per-hectare yield of 5.55 tons of grain on 670 hectares of its cropland. this was more than double the yield in 1957, the year before the establishment of the commune.

before liberation, the peasants here grew vegetables by hand labour and irrigated their tiny plots with bucketfuls of water drawn up from wells. when the weather was dry, the yield was so low that they could hardly pay the rents.

responding to chairman mao's call "get organized exclamation" they took the road of agricultural collectivization after liberation. they first set up mutual-aid teams and, later, agricultural cooperatives. vegetable production grew, but it still could not meet peking's growing demands because the cooperatives were not able to provide the funds for farm machinery and the manpower to build irrigation projects on a large scale.

the cooperatives merged to become the "evergreen" commune later. it has many advantages over the cooperatives because of its increased size, manpower and scale of collective undertakings and its unified planning. vegetable acreage increased by 30 per cent the year after its founding.

working hard and self-reliantly, members of the "evergreen" commune have sunk a total of 580 pump wells and built numerous irrigation ditches during the past 15 years. they have dredged a silted up river flowing through the commune and levelled 260 hectares of land. as a result, a vast network of ditches and canals now brings water to 98 per cent of the land.

in a little over three months, 1,000 peasants organized by the commune built a 10-kilometre-long canal that leads in water from the yungting river, the biggest in the peking area, to the 530 hectares of land of the hsishan production brigade, which used to suffer from drought. this long-cherished desire of the local peasants came true only after the establishment of the commune.

as its public accumulation funds increase with the growth of production, the "evergreen" is buying a large number of farm machines. it now has 97 trucks and 63 tractors as well as many walking tractors, pumps and other machines. all ploughing is now done by machines.

encouraged by the commune, the peasants have conducted experiments in scientific farming on a big scale. the commune has an agro-technical centre and every production brigade an agro-technicians' group. each production team has its own agro-technicians. such absurd views as "intelligence is inborn", "the masses are the rabble" and "the peasants know nothing about science" spread by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers have been roundly criticized by the masses during the cultural revolution. this has added to the peasants' enthusiasm in conducting scientific experiments.

the agro-technicians and commune members have carried out successful experiments in breeding new seed strains, rejuvenating old ones and introducing varieties from other parts of china and abroad.

improved farming conditions and mechanization have enabled the commune to defeat repeated attacks by drought, waterlogging, hailstorms and strong wind and ensured an abundant supply of vegetables and fruit for the capital.

in its efforts to supply the market all the year round, the commune grows 87 hectares of vegetables in hot-houses or under the cover of plastic sheets in winter, with yields averaging 22.5 tons per hectare.

INNER MONGOLIA

Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region Speeds Up Capital Construction

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Aug. 25, 1973)

the inner mongolian autonomous region of north china is speeding up the major capital construction projects under the spur of the movement to criticise revisionism and rectify the style of work. twice as many projects were completed in the first half of this year as in the same 1972 period. a number of projects for the basic industry, including iron and steel and coal, have gone into production. more new chemical fertilizer plants are in operation to support agriculture.

labour power and materials are concentrated on major projects. a unit of the third building company shortened the construction time of a chemical fertilizer plant from two months to one because it concentrated manpower.

21.6 per cent more installation work was done than in the same period of last year.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Youth Football Team Back in Peking from Shenyang

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1973)

the albanian youth football team led by manol bozaxhiu returned here today after a visit to shenyang.

the team arrived in shenyang from changchun by train on august 19. the liaoning provincial physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet in honour of the team in the evening. in their toasts, liu chi-hsin, vice-chairman of the host commission, and manol bozaxhiu wished that the friendly visit would strengthen the militant friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

the albanian youth football team played its first match in shenyang with the liaoning youth football team on the afternoon of august 22. the visiting team won 2:0. yesterday afternoon the albanian team met kwangtung youth team now in the city and won 5:2. the fine sportsmanship and skill of the players of the two countries won warm applause from more than 20,000 spectators.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Chinese Ambassador to Argentina Fetes Madame Peron

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1973)

chinese ambassador to argentina cheng wei-chih yesterday evening gave a banquet in honour of isabel martinez de peron, wife of general juan domingo peron and first vice-president of the argentine justicialist party, according to a buenos aires report.

isabel martinez visited china last may.

present on the occasion were norma lopez rega de lastiri, wife of argentina's interim president, and minister of social welfare jose lopez rega and his wife.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

New Bulgarian Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1973)

kostadin grigorov, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of bulgaria to the people's republic of china, arrived here by air today.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Foreign Minister Sarin Chhak Leaves Peking for Algiers

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1973)

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, left peking for algiers by air this afternoon to attend the foreign ministers conference of the 4th conference of non-aligned countries.

he was seen off at the airport by special envoy of the interior part of cambodia ieng sary; ministers thiounn mumm, general duong sam ol and thiounn prasith and vice-minister van piny of the r.g.n.u.c.; cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun; and chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

GDR Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Acting Chairman of People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1973)

johann wittik, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the german democratic republic to china, presented his credentials here this morning to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were lothar strauss, counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the g.d.r. embassy in peking.

also present were yu chan, vice-foreign minister, hsiang chung-fu, deputy director of the department of soviet union and east european affairs, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Wu Yu-hsun Meets and Fetes Hungarian Scientists

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1973)

wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the academy of sciences of china, this evening met and feted professor lengyel sandor, deputy director of the central research institute for chemistry of the hungarian academy of sciences, and professor keleti tamas, deputy director of the institute of biochemistry of the hungarian academy of sciences, who have come to china on a visit. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasions were yueh chih-chien, acting secretary-general of the academy of sciences of china, and leading members of departments concerned and scientific workers including liu ta-kang, fang hsin-fang and wu tsao-wen.

ivan laszlo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the hungarian embassy here was also present.

CHINA AND INDONESIA

Serious Anti-Chinese Incident in Bandung, Indonesia

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24. 1973)

a serious anti-chinese incident broke out in bandung, west java of indonesia, on august 5, according to djakarta reports.

the incident was provoked after an automobile of a chinese resident and an indonesian cart ran into each other on the afternoon of august 5. under the instigation of a small number of indonesian reactionaries, hooligans then broke into shops in the chinese quarter of the city, looting and wrecking, setting fire to shops and houses, cars and motorcycles, and beating up chinese nationals and chinese residents of indonesian nationality. one chinese was killed and dozens of others were wounded.

the indonesian authorities admitted that in the occurrence indonesian hooligans had destroyed or burned down 914 chinese shops, 126 cars and 192 motorcycles. not long after the incident, the indonesian paper "merdeka" admitted in an article: "from the evening of august 5, 1973 to dawn the next day, bandung city was like a burning garbage heap. hundreds of motorcars and hundreds of shops were burned down. it was much more serious than the "may 10" racial incident ten years ago."

this anti-chinese incident was by no means fortuitous, but was an organized action. indonesian officials admitted that "some people took advantage of and manipulated the incident" which "was carried out according to a well worked-out plan." indonesian army and air force officers were reportedly involved in the incident. later, similar anti-chinese incidents also broke out in other places in indonesia. in tjiandjur town, west of bandung, 80 chinese shops were set afire on august 8.

the anti-chinese incidents have caused great losses to the chinese residents in indonesia. their lives and property continue to be threatened. this has aroused concern among public opinion in indonesia and abroad. the indonesian people are demanding that the indonesian authorities take firm measures to severely punish the ringleaders of the anti-chinese incidents and prevent the occurrence of similar incidents.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Chinese Vice Minister of Public Health Meets and Fetes Moroccan Medical Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1973)

huang shu-tse, chinese vice-minister of public health, today met and feted all members of the medical delegation from morocco led by professor abdelatif benchekroul. they had a friendly conversation.

bourhim m'barek, charge d'affaires ad interim of the moroccan embassy in peking, was present on the occasions.

the four-member delegation arrived in peking by air yesterday for a visit to china at the invitation of the ministry of public health.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Netherlands Parliamentary Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 25, 1973)

the netherlands parliamentary delegation with a. vondeling, president of the second chamber of the states-general, as its leader, and w.j. schuijt, chairman of the committee for foreign affairs of the first chamber, as its deputy leader, wound up a friendly visit to china and left shanghai for home by air this evening.

the distinguished guests from the netherlands were seen off at the airport by feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, li chu-wen, deputy to the national people's congress, ting chen, member of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, and leading members of other departments concerned.

present were also wu hsin-yu, member of the n.p.c. standing committee, sun ya-ming, a leading member of the foreign affairs office of the general office of the n.p.c. standing committee, and j. vixseboxse, the netherlands ambassador to china, who accompanied the delegation on its visit.

the delegation arrived in shanghai from hangchow by special plane on the morning of august 24, and feng kuo-chu gave a banquet in its honour in the evening. at the

banquet which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere, feng kuo-chu said that the current visit to china of the netherlands parliamentary delegation would further strengthen the friendship between the people of the two countries. a. vondeling expressed deep gratitude to the standing committee of the national people's congress and wished the people's republic of china still greater prosperity.

during its stay in shanghai, the delegation had discussions with leading members of departments concerned on the administration of the city. the distinguished guests from the netherlands visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, the shanghai machine tools plant, a rural people's commune, the shanghai no. 6 people's hospital and a children's palace. they also made a boat excursion on the whangpoo river. the distinguished guests were warmly received wherever they went.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Article Exposes Soviet Revisionists' "Non-Use of Force" and "No Threat of Force"

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1973)

the "people's daily" today carries an article exposing the "non-use of force" and "no threat of force" the soviet revisionists have been peddling everywhere.

the article by hsin ching says, "in recent years, the soviet revisionists have vigorously peddled their ware about 'non-use of force' and 'no threat of force' in international relations. they made another noisy advertisement for their ware at the first stage session of the european security conference in helsinki last july. brezhnev in person played salesman during his visit to the united states last june. referring to the result of his salesmanship, he said that "no appraisal is too great".

the great teacher of revolution v.i. lenin pointed out long ago: "in the market-place it often happens that the vendor who shouts loudest and calls god to witness is the one with the shoddiest goods for sale."

nowadays, the article goes on, this very scene and this very type of persons can be seen on the stage of world diplomacy. but the louder they yell and the more vigorously they swear, the bigger becomes the doubt

in people's mind. finally, it was the soviet revisionists themselves who gave their own trick away. let us take a look at just one unseemly performance of the social-imperialists ir making fools of themselves:

time: july 4, 1973. place: helsinki, capital of finland. at a press conference vsevolod sofinsky, spokesman of the soviet delegation to the first stage session of the conference on european security and cooperation, again harped on "non-use of force" and "no threat of force". but when asked by a correspondent if this would rule out an act like the soviet invasion of czechoslovakia in 1968, sofinsky replied that the soviet military occupation of czechoslovakia in august 1968 was not a case of use of force, but that of "request" from the czechoslovak government that the soviet union sent troops to "assist" it. he also declared publicly that "the same goes for the future."

the brief utterance of the soviet spokesman fully revealed the soviet revisionists' real intention. behind the profession of "non-use of force" and "no threat of force" is something they want: the despatch of soviet troops some day to occupy other countries like they did czechoslovakia five years ago.

"the same goes for the future indeed exclamation" the statement elucidates a law: since the social-imperialists are imperialists, their aggressive nature will never change. the leopard cannot change its spots, as the saying goes. this is a common law governing all imperialists.

as for the czechoslovak government's "request" for soviet military "assistance", the article says, it is sheer nonsense. it is still fresh in the memory of all that on august 20, 1968, the very day soviet troops invaded czechoslovakia, the czechoslovak government at that time issued a statement exposing the whopping lie fabricated by the soviet government. the central committee of the czechoslovak communist party, the national assembly of czechoslovakia, its presidium as well as the presidium of the central committee of the national front of czechoslovakia all issued statements on the same day sternly condemning the armed invasion and occupation of their country by soviet troops. in the past few years, the czechoslovak people repeatedly held meetings, parades, demonstrations and protests to wrathfully condemn the soviet revisionists' aggression and occupation.

it is crystal clear, the article says, that the soviet revisionists are merely paying lip service to "non-use of force" and "no threat of force" to hide their real intention. some day, the new tsars in the kremlin will again cook up an invitation from the government of a country in "request" of military "assistance". they would then dispatch massive armed forces to carry out military occupation of that country in a hitler-type blitz operation, and insist that their action in no way contravenes their advertised

principle of "non-use of force" and "no threat of force". indeed, "no appraisal is too great" so far as the danger of soviet revisionist social-imperialism is concerned, the article says in conclusion.

A Black Line Running Through Two Dynasties

-- New Tsars Justifying Aggression and Expansion of Old Tsars

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1973)

tsarist russia had perpetrated aggression after aggression and territorial expansion abroad unbridledly for a long time in history. this is a fact known to all. revolutionary teachers of the proletariat k. marx, f. engels, v.i. lenin and j.v. stalin have indignantly exposed and condemned the atrocities of aggression of tsarist russia. but today, the soviet revisionist leading clique blatantly adulterates and fabricates history and strives to reverse the historical verdict on the old tsars in an effort to justify their social-imperialist policy of aggression.

one, they deny tsarist russia's struggle for world domination and describe tsarist russia's seizure of colonies as an effort to prevent expansion by other countries and to enable the indigenous people to free themselves from foreign enslavement.

speaking of the policies of tsarist russia, marx pointed out in his time, "its methods, its tactics, its manoeuvres may change, but the polar star of its policy -- world domination -- is a fixed star." engels also said that tsarist russia "uses the continually changing goals of competing great powers for the attainment of its own single, never-changing, never lost-sight-of objective: the domination of the world by russia." in his work "imperialism, the highest stage of capitalism", lenin showed in a table that in 1914, tsarist russia was second only to britain in the size of its colonies with a total area larger than all the colonies of france, germany, the united states and japan put together. however, an article in this year's first issue of the soviet magazine "modern and contemporary history" maintains that "there is no evidence" in support of "the assertion that tsarist russia's goal was to achieve world hegemony". it says, "in the entire world history before 1917, russia had been erroneously described as a major, and almost the only, force of aggression."

referring to the scramble for colonies among the imperialist countries, lenin said, "the more capitalism is developed, the more strongly the shortage of raw materials is felt,

the more intense the competition and the hunt for sources of raw materials throughout the whole world, the more desperate is the struggle for the acquisition of colonies." he also pointed out that the rivalry between tsarist russia and britain in central asia was a "division of booty" between imperialist powers. but, the "history of u.s.s.r." published by the soviet revisionists in the nineteen sixties maintains that tsarist russia's invasion of central asia was to "resist british colonial expansion in the middle and near east". volume 12 of the "great soviet encyclopedia" published this year declares that thanks to tsarist russia's annexation of kirghizia, "the working people of kirghizia shook off the cruel oppression by the feudalists of khokand khan and were saved from the enslavement of other eastern backward countries and the threat of british expansion".

two, tsarist russia's encroachments upon and attempts at conquest of other countries are described as pursuance of a policy of "good-neighbourliness" and support for "liberation", and even as "aggression" against tsarist russia itself.

referring to tsarist russia's seizure of vast tracts of chinese territory south of the outer khingan mountains, marx said, "from czar alexey michaelovitch down to nicholas, she (russia) has always attempted to get it." lenin also pointed out that "the policy of the tsarist government in china is a criminal policy" and that "the european governments (the russian government among the very first) have already started to partition china". however, the "modern history of china" published by the soviet revisionists in 1972 openly asserted that "unlike the western powers, the russian government pursued another kind of policy towards china, striving to establish good-neighbourly relations with it" and that "the tsarist government had not imposed on its own initiative unequal treaties on china, nor had it upheld of its own accord the treaties signed after 1860". the "history of u.s.s.r." published by the soviet revisionists in the nineteen sixties holds that after the treaty of aihwei (aigun) and the treaty of peking had been signed, "tsarist russia's policy towards china remained unchanged, that is, on the basis of peace".

marx said, "the destruction of which (the romanian nation) has never ceased to form an object of her (russia's) intrigues and her wars." but the "history of u.s.s.r." asserted, "a romanian kingdom emerged with the support of russia, merging moldavia and wallachia." tsarist russia is thus presented as the great benefactor of the romanian nation exclamation engels in his time denounced tsarist russia's vaunted "liberation" of bulgaria as a "tsarist variety of liberation" and a "conquest under the cover of liberation". yet the "history of u.s.s.r." stressed that "the russians have shed much blood to help the bulgarians gain liberation from the turkish yoke".

on the relations between russia and persia, marx pointed out that russia had "invaded persia"; tsarist russia had not only "stripped persia of several additional districts" through

the gulistan treaty and the turkmanchai treaty, but also "interdicted her from the navigation on her own shores along the caspian sea". engels pointed out, "the turkmanchai treaty has turned her (persia) into a russian dependency." volume 49 of the "great soviet encyclopedia" published in 1941 also pointed out clearly that the deterioration of russo-persian relations sprang from tsarist russia's "expansion of her frontiers", "her effort to take possession of the caspian sea" and her "invasion of persia". it says that the gulistan treaty and the turkmanchai treaty are "unequal treaties", the achievements of tsarist russia's "colonial policy of plunder in persia". but the "world history" published by the soviet revisionists attributes the cause of the war to persia's "anti-russia actions" and to its "aggression" against tsarist russian territory. when touching on the above-mentioned treaties, the book avoids mentioning that they were unequal treaties; on the contrary, it virtually turns them into equal and mutually beneficial treaties by laying emphasis on "the right to free trade enjoyed by merchants of the two sides".

three, the forcible annexations carried out by tsarist russia are described as "voluntary incorporation".

as is known to all, many union republics and autonomous republics of the soviet union today had been annexed by force by tsarist russia. referring to tsarist russia's territorial expansion, marx pointed out "the acquisitions of russia" since peter the great. engels said, "although russian chauvinism may still have had a few pretexts -- i will not say justifications -- for the conquests of catherine ii, this was certainly no longer true for the conquests of alexander... here we are dealing with the naked conquest by force of foreign territories, with robbery pure and simple." he also pointed out tsarist russia's "conquest of central asia". but the soviet revisionists alleged in their press and other publications that among the kazakh, kirghiz, turkmen, bashkir, azerbaijan, armenian, georgian, ukrainian, byelorussian, moldavian and other peoples, some "join in the russian empire of their own free will", others "applied for russian nationality" and still other even waged a "struggle for incorporation into russia again." people everywhere seemed to have invited invasion and occupation by tsarist russia exclamation nevertheless, volume 30 of the "great soviet encyclopedia" published in 1937 has long exposed this lie. the so-called "kazakh people's 'voluntary subordination'", it writes, was only a "palpable lie" and a "myth feverishly spread by the great-nation chauvinists and kazakh bourgeois nationalists". this has hit the soviet revisionists of today squarely on the chin.

four, the ruthless colonial oppression by tsarist russia is described as "a happy paradise".

in his work "imperialism, the highest stage of capitalism", lenin pointed out in a table that out of russia's total area of 22,800,000 square kilometres in 1914,

17,400,000 square kilometres were colonies. he pointed out more than once that tsarist russia "is a prison of peoples" and "set a world record for the oppression of nations". stalin also pointed out that "the aggressiveness of russian nationalism" had been combined with "tsarism's role of executioner in regard to the non-russian peoples". the "history of u.s.s.r.", "turkmenistan" and "dear ukraine" published by the soviet revisionists, however, claim that "russia brought an era of happiness to the land (central asia)", that tsarist russia was "the saviour and protector" of turkmenistan, and that the annexation of the ukraine by tsarist russia had enabled "the ukrainians to free themselves from miseries and begin a new period of happy life". in order to present tsarist russia as "a happy paradise" for the people of various nationalities, the soviet revisionists have openly adulterated history. it was pointed out in volume 32 of the "great soviet encyclopedia" published in 1936 that "the colonial policy of tsarist russia has brought growing poverty and destruction to the kirghiz. the population of kirghizia decreased by 7-10 per cent in the decade from 1903 to 1913". but a soviet revisionist chieftain asserted in a public speech in 1964 that tsarist russian domination of kirghizia had "freed the kirghiz from the threat of extermination as an independent nation". the "history of u.s.s.r." published in 1954 admitted that after its annexation by tsarist russia, a "one-sided agricultural economy" took shape in moldavia and its "industrial development was very weak" because it was "conditioned by its status as a colony". but the soviet journal "historical problems" alleged in 1968 that the annexation of moldavia by tsarist russia "ensured the moldavians the possibility of a faster economic and cultural development". on the basis of such fabricated history, the new tsars reached the conclusion that "incorporation (into tsarist russia), be it by force, might still be progressive in history" (no. 11, 1963, of the soviet journal "historical problems"). this is indeed typical logic of colonialism and an undisguised justification for aggression.

innumerable are instances of the soviet revisionists negating the theses of the teachers of revolution, adulterating and fabricating history, and justifying the aggression and expansion of the old tsars.

brezhnev and company love to paint themselves as "marxist-leninists", "students of and successors to lenin". but their utterances about the russian tsars are as far removed as can be from marxism-leninism. the lies of the soviet leading clique are identical with the utterances of the old tsars and their generals, ministers and hack writers. if today's new tsars of the kremlin are any different from the old tsars, it is that the latter did disclose some truth in certain circumstances whereas the new tsars are much bolder in telling lies. speaking about the tactics of conquering kazakhstan, peter the great had said, "if a mere treaty may lead to the acceptance of protection from the russian empire, we would

not grudge the spending of huge sums, even if it amounts to millions." this gave away the truth about "voluntary incorporation". and yet brezhnev and company continue to hang on to "voluntary incorporation". putyatin, minister of tsarist russia to china, admitted that the area south to the outer khingan mountains "indisputably belongs to china in accordance with the treaty". n. muravyev, tsarist russia's governor of eastern siberia, also admitted that there were "chinese officials and posts" in the area. but brezhnev and company asserted that the inhabitants in the area "were not under the jurisdiction of anyone", that "the land south of the oudi river had not been demarcated", that "there were no administrative organs of the ching government there", and so on and so forth. it is really a "pupil learning from and outdoing his teacher", the new tsars outdoing the old tsars exclamation

why are the new tsars so eager to justify the aggression and expansion of the old tsars? the answer is, as engels pointed out, "any russian who is a chauvinist will sooner or later fall on his knees before the tsar". two dynasties -- the romanov dynasty and the khrushchov-brezhnev dynasty -- are linked by a black line, that is, the aggressive and expansionist nature of great russian chauvinism and imperialism. the only difference is that the latter dons a cloak of "socialism", "social-imperialism" in the true sense of the term.

however, history is objective reality which allows no adulteration and which no one can mutilate. in their attempts to justify the old tsars and to follow their path in seeking world domination, the new tsars brezhnev and company will only meet a more ignominious end than that of the old tsars.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Meets and Fetes Tanzanian Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 24, 1973)

chen shu-fu, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, this afternoon met with the tanzanian government trade delegation. the two sides held a friendly discussion on the development of the trade between china and tanzania.

in the evening chen shu-fu gave a banquet in honour of all members of the delegation. leading members of departments concerned under the ministry of foreign trade attended. officials of the tanzanian embassy in peking were also present.

the delegation arrived in peking yesterday.

Nyerere Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Aug. 23, 1973)

tanzanian president julius nyerere received and had a friendly talk with li yao-wen, chinese ambassador to tanzania, here yesterday.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Peruvian Foreign Minister Reaffirms Defense of Maritime Rights

(NCNA-English Lima, Aug. 24, 1973)

peruvian foreign minister miguel angel de la flor declared yesterday that peru will reiterate its firm stand for 200-mile maritime rights at the forth coming conference of the non-aligned countries.

the peruvian foreign minister made these remarks in a press statement at the lima airport when he was leaving on a visit to colombia and then to algiers to attend the fourth conference of the heads of state and government of the non-aligned countries.

peru will attend the conference of non-aligned countries as a full member for the first time, he said, adding that among other things a peruvian proposal concerning the defence of maritime rights will be submitted to the conference.

he pointed out that countries advocating the thesis of 200 miles should have agreed views beforehand in order to defend their natural resources in the sea, sea-bed and sub-soil up to 200 miles.

TRI-CONTINENTAL TABLE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Grand Opening Ceremony for AAA Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1973)

the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament, a grand rally unprecedented in the history of asian, african and latin american table tennis, opened here this evening thanks to the concerted efforts of friends all over the three continents.

table tennis delegations from 86 countries and regions in asia, africa and latin america and other friends, totalling more than 1,100 people, are attending this tournament of great significance. it is a demonstration of the vigorous development of table tennis in the three continents and a symbol of the great unity of the asian, african and latin american people and sportsmen.

among those who attended the opening ceremony were:

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia; samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia; and others;

chinese leaders tung pi-wu, chu teh, chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying, chiang ching, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng, wang tung-hsing, wang hung-wen, hua kuo-feng, wu teh, chen yun, li fu-chun, teng hsiao-ping, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, kuo mo-jo, ngapo ngawang jigme and chou chien-jen; foreign minister chi peng-fei; minister of the physical culture and sports commission wang meng; and chuang tse-tung, lin hui-ching, chang hsieh-lin, cheng min-chih and others;

representatives of the member nations of the preparatory committee for the a.a.a. table tennis friendship invitational tournament: plutarco zuniga caro (chile); yang su bong (the democratic people's republic of korea); luis rodriguez rendon (ecuador); amin abou heif (egypt); hisao kido (japan) and his wife; chintaman rambocus (mauritius); nripendra singh (nepal); a.a. efunkoya (nigeria) and his wife; henry m.c. clemens (tanzania); and chen hsien (china);

leaders and deputy leaders of the table tennis delegations and delegates from various asian, african and latin american countries and regions;

roy evans, president of the international table tennis federation, and his wife; jaime munoz campozano, vice-president of the i.t.t.f. and president of the table tennis confederation of south america; a.k. vint, honorary general secretary

of the i.t.t.f., and his wife; jean mercier, honorary treasurer of the i.t.t.f., and his wife; rabie hafez el turk, vice-president of the asian table tennis union; tan sock kern, honorary treasurer of the a.t.t.u.; juan velasco gonzalez, son of peruvian president juan velasco alvarado; omer salih eisa, sudanese vice-minister of culture and information in charge of youth work and sports;

asian, african and latin american friends in peking; and diplomatic envoys and officials of various countries in peking.

the ceremony was held in the brightly-lit capital indoor stadium. in the big competition hall hung the emblem of the tournament formed with three a's. there were slogans in chinese, english, french, arabic, spanish and japanese: "warm welcome to friends from asia, africa and latin america exclamation", "learn from the people and sportsmen of asian, african and latin american countries exclamation", "friendship first, competition second exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

chinese leaders and distinguished guests from various countries mounted the rostrum at 7:50 p.m. and the tournament was declared open.

when the march-in began, a huge emblem of the tournament entered, surrounded by a group of festively-dressed girls with flowers in hand, followed by a group of young men carrying red flags and a group of umpires. then came the coaches and players from various countries and regions of the three continents in vigorous formations. they are from:

afghanistan, algeria, argentina, aruba, barbados, bhutan, bolivia, burma, burundi, cambodia, cameroon, chad, chile, colombia, congo, costa rica, cuba, curacao, cyprus, dahomey, the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam, the dominican republic, ecuador, egypt, equatorial guinea, ethiopia, gambia, ghana, grenada, guinea, guyana, honduras, hong kong, india, iran, iraq, jamaica, japan, jordan, kenya, kuwait, laos (patriotic front), lebanon, liberia, macao, madagascar, malaysia, maldives, mali, mauritania, mauritius, mexico, nepal, nicaragua, nigeria, pakistan, palestine, panama, the people's democratic republic of yemen, peru, the philippines, puerto rico, the republic of south viet nam, rwanda, senegal, sierra leone, singapore, somalia, south africa (non-racial table tennis board), sri lanka, sudan, syria, tanzania, thailand, togo, trinidad and tobago, tunisia, uganda, upper volta, uruguay, venezuela, the yemen arab republic, zaire, zambia, and china (the table tennis delegation of chinese compatriots from taiwan province of the people's republic of china residing in japan and the u.s.a., and the table tennis delegation of the people's republic of china).

as the table tennis players from various countries and regions were marching into the hall, the workers, peasants and soldiers and sports workers present greeted them with joyous rhythmical applause which lasted half an hour.

yu pu-hsueh, chairman of the organizing committee for the a.a.a. table tennis friendship invitational tournament, addressed the ceremony. on behalf of the organizing committee, he extended a warm welcome to all the friends present. he said: "the tournament is a great event of unprecedented scale in the asian, african and latin american table tennis world; it is a vivid manifestation of the unity and friendship among the peoples of asia, africa and latin america. the holding of this tournament represents the fruitful result of the common efforts made by the peoples and table tennis circles on the three continents. we are convinced that, through the joint efforts of our friends, this tournament will, in line with its set aims, achieve every success."

dr. a.a. efunkoya, leader of the nigerian table tennis delegation, spoke in the name of member nations of the tournament preparatory committee. he said the formal opening of the tournament is a historic, unique and significant milestone in the development and consolidation of the bonds of friendship, unity and cooperation between the youth and peoples of the developing continents. he said: "i hope this torch lit in asia today, will be passed on to africa and latin america for the complete accomplishment of our declared aims: friendship and unity first, competition and promotion of skills second. long live the friendship and unity of the peoples of asia, africa and latin america exclamation"

a. m. atullo from argentina spoke on behalf of the players. she said: "we, players from asia, africa and latin america, are most happy to be able to participate in this grand gathering unprecedented in the annals of table tennis, and we, delegates and players present here are ready to do our best for the success of the tournament." she said that the friendship among the players of asia, africa and latin america will ensure the full success of the tournament and sincerely hoped that "the brotherhood of the three continents will grow daily."

the ceremony was followed by a performance of songs and dances, acrobatics and callisthenics presented by chinese art and physical cultural workers, young people and children of peking. at the end of the performance, the children waved their bouquets to greet the guests, who waved back to them. an atmosphere of warm friendship and unity among the people of asia, africa and latin america prevailed throughout the ceremony.

Latin American Table Tennis Players' Pre-Tournament Days in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1973)

table tennis players from latin america have lived in warm friendship since their arrival in peking for the asian-african-latin american friendship invitational tournament.

bringing with them the profound friendship of the latin american people, they joyously joined players from countries and regions of asia and africa in pre-tournament training and learning from one another.

"we've come to seek friendship and to learn"

"we've come to strengthen the friendship and unity of the people and players of the three continents and we've come to learn." this is the sentiment shared by latin american table tennis players.

guillermo nasser, deputy leader of the mexican table tennis delegation, said: "the get-together at this mammoth invitational tournament in peking of the players of asia, africa and latin america, which suffered deeply from imperialist aggression, will surely enhance the unity and friendship of the people and players of our three continents." leader of the jamaican table tennis delegation wenford arnold freckleton said the tournament provides the players of various countries with a good opportunity to learn from one another. "strong teams should learn from weak teams and weak teams should all the more learn from strong teams so as to ensure the continuous advance of table tennis," he said.

after the severe earthquake of last december caused enormous damage to sports facilities like everything else in managua, capital of nicaragua, table tennis players there kept practising on the two tables that were left to prepare themselves for the a.a.a. tournament. one nicaragua friend noted: "we've not come for placings, but to increase our understanding and friendship with the people and players of countries far away from ours and, at the same time, to gain experience and take it home for the progress of table tennis in our country."

the under-secretary of sports of the ministry of social welfare of argentina and the president of the argentine sports confederation gave a farewell party for the argentine table tennis delegation two days before its departure for peking and expressed the hope that the delegation would strengthen friendship and fraternal unity with friends from other countries participating in the invitational tournament. peruvian table tennis players arrived in peking, wearing the festival costume popular among northern peruvian peasants. player luis legarda said, "we wear the costume to add lustre to this grand table tennis gathering because the tournament is in fact a festival of friendship."

friendship fills practising halls

a joyous atmosphere prevailed in peking's practising halls over the past few days. no sooner had the players of chile, dominica, togo and korea left the halls than the players from uruguay, cuba, viet nam and dahomey came in. though they have different colours of skin and speak different languages, the sincere desire for unity and friendship and for the advance of table tennis in the three continents have brought them closely together.

blaise soglo, secretary general of the dahomey table tennis association, said: "two years ago, only players of asia and africa met here. now friends from latin america have joined. this is a demonstration of the common aspirations of the people of the three continents for closer contacts and friendship."

most impressive is the spirit of hard training and eagerness to learn shown by the players whether they come from bolivia, ecuador, aruba, curacao, puerto rico or from panama. some of them swung into hard training as soon as they arrived at the hotel, forgetting all the fatigue of travel. some players would practise a basic movement dozens or even hundreds of times until they mastered it. during joint practice sessions, one side often tell the other its weaknesses and seek help. after practice, some players would stay behind to observe others in play and learn their strong points.

welcome to you, latin american friends exclamation

since their arrival here, the latin american friends have been accorded a warm welcome by the chinese people. many fine table tennis players of china practised and exchanged experience with players from latin america. the chinese players saw this as a good opportunity to learn from them and strengthen their friendship. while practising with players of venezuela, liang ko-liang, who paired with li li to win the world mixed doubles title at the 32nd world championships, expressed the hope that the friendship between the players of china and venezuela would grow constantly and the level of table tennis would continue to improve.

many latin american friends took time out to visit factories, kindergartens and other places to convey to them the friendship of the latin american people for the chinese people. everywhere they were warmly welcomed by the chinese hosts who asked them to convey the best wishes of the chinese people to the latin american people. these visits have strengthened the friendship between the chinese and latin american people.

Compatriots from China's Taiwan Province Residing in Japan and US Train Hard for Tri-Continental Table Tennis Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1973)

players on the table tennis delegation of chinese compatriots from china's taiwan province residing in japan and the u.s. have been training hard for the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament which opened here this evening. in the course of the pre-tournament practice, they have strengthened their flesh-and-blood unity with players and coaches on the mainland.

"you have returned home exclamation"

when some players on the delegation were practising at the peking teachers' college gymnasium on august 9, after their arrival from japan, noted chinese table tennis player chuang tse-tung went to see them. the gymnasium was astir. chuang tse-tung talked cordially with the compatriots. as he had visited japan quite a number of times, many of his friends in japan asked the delegation members to convey their best regards to him. chuang tse-tung thanked them and asked them to convey his regards to chinese compatriots in japan.

chuang tse-tung inquired after their health. "whenever i visited japan, i was warmly received by overseas chinese there," he said. "we are received with greater warmth here in the motherland exclamation" wang wen chu, a woman player on the delegation said. "this is because you have returned home," said chuang tse-tung, all smiles.

table tennis ball conveys friendship

one day in the capital indoor stadium, the compatriots from china's taiwan province residing in japan and the united states had a happy meeting with table tennis coaches and players of the motherland li fu-jung, cheng min-chih, li ching-kuang, hsu shao-fa, hu yu-lan, chiu pao-chin, yang chun and lin mei-chun. wang wen-jung and chung kao shan of taiwan province (now a member of the table tennis delegation of the people's republic of china) both use the pen-holder grip and play a fast attacking game close to the table. wang wen-jung cheered and encouraged chung kao shan on every good shot, and praised him for his hard work. chung kao shan found that he could learn much from wang wen-jung who plays a fast and accurate backhand attacking game. he said: "i am very happy to be selected a member of the table tennis delegation of the people's republic of china." he added that he would play every game with confidence and to the best of his ability. the women players of taiwan province residing in the united states tang min fang, su ching chu, chou chung chu and hsia chuan hua practised in turn with coach lin hsi-meng

for two hours. both the players and the coach worked patiently and conscientiously. the coach was eager to pass on her experience to her sisters and her compatriots were eager to learn. the practice lasted till half past nine in the evening. on the way to their living quarters, they were still discussing how to improve their game.

"we belong to one family"

fifty-year-old playing coach tsai tung kuo of taiwan province is an active member of the delegation. combining coaching with playing, he worked hard and his example greatly encouraged other players. he sprained his back when he tried to retrieve an impossible shot. huang chih-chien of the hupeh provincial team who was helping the players practise and physician chu hua helped him to the rest room, gave him acupuncture and massage treatment. nurse lo li also came to help. coach tsai soon recovered and could move his limbs freely. he said: "i am much better now. your treatment is quite effective. this is my first experience in receiving the traditional acupuncture treatment of the motherland and the effect is very good. now i can continue playing ping-pong. many thanks exclamation" "don't mention it. we belong to one family," doctor chu hua said.

Arab Table Tennis Teams in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1973)

table tennis players from various arab countries to the forthcoming asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament have put in intensive pre-tournament training and exchanged experience with other teams in the past several days. they also paid visits and made many friends.

coming from the forefront of struggle against u.s.-israel aggression, the palestinian comrades-in-arms were accorded a warm welcome by many teams as soon as they arrived in peking. the table tennis delegations from the democratic republic of viet nam, the republic of south viet nam, laos (patriotic front), cambodia, and the democratic people's republic of korea called on the palestinian delegation and had fraternal get-togethers.

calling on the palestinian friends, nam vinh, leader of the delegation of the republic of south viet nam, said four players of his delegation are liberation armymen. the palestinian delegation leader salim m. saleh said: "we are comrades-in-arms in the same trench. we have common enemies. we are very glad to meet so many asian, african and latin american friends in peking."

khau bou, the cambodian team captain, said: "the cambodian and palestinian people are both in war against the common enemies. our participation in this friendship tournament itself is a great victory."

players from the arab republic of yemen went boating on kunming lake in the summer palace in peking's suburbs. they were very happy and sang arab folk songs. coach ali al habory led them in singing "the east is red", a chinese song that he learned during his visit to china in 1966.

they met players from the people's democratic republic of yemen. players of the two countries had their pictures taken together and joined in joyous dancing.

syrian table tennis players visited the peking ivory carving studio and were shown various articles of art. ghassan zelfi presented a badge to an old worker with more than 30 years of experience as a token of friendship.

the tunisian players arrived in peking at night on august 21 after 40 hours of flight. but they practised the next day. on august 23, the tunisian and syrian players visited the central institute of nationalities and were accorded a warm welcome by the teachers and students. the institute has 1,400 students of 51 minority nationalities. the guests were given an account of the institute by a leading member of the school and visited its exhibition on minority nationalities in china. students of the institute performed songs and dances for the guests some of whom later joined in the dances.

douayeb mansourah, a tunisian player, said that she was very happy about such atmosphere of friendship. the syrian guests were glad to meet a muslim student at the institute. they asked about the muslims in china and presented the student with a badge.

More Table Tennis Delegations Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1973)

four table tennis delegations arrived in peking today by air to attend the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

they were: the table tennis delegation of afghanistan led by mohammad haidar miakhale; the t.t. delegation of algeria with ben mansour rachid as leader and tamine malik as deputy leader; the t.t. delegation of gambia with omar njie as leader and ousman mboge as deputy leader and the t.t. delegation of grenada led by drikenneth quarshie.

other arrivals in peking today were allieu b.s. janneh, leader of the table tennis delegation of sierra leone; and mohammed saleem, deputy leader of the table tennis delegation of pakistan.

they were welcomed at the airport by chao cheng-hung and liang cho-hui, vice-chairmen of the organizing committee of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

also present at the airport were r.e.k. taylor-smith, ambassador of sierra leone to china, officials of the afghan and algerian embassy in peking and thomas kapno felix bindi, deputy leader of the table tennis delegation of sierra leone.

Japanese Veteran Table Tennis Players in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1973)

members of the japanese veteran table tennis players delegation had joint practice sessions with players from some asian, african and latin american countries in the practising hall of the peking physical culture institute today.

the japanese delegation arrived in peking on august 23 to see the tri-continental table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

the veterar japanese players are particularly glad to see so many players from the three continents gathered at the present tournament to promote friendship and exchange experience.

tomi okada, who won the women's singles title at the 23rd world table tennis championships, told hsinhua in the practising hall: "through the present tournament, the friendship and unity of the people and sportsmen of the three continents will be strengthened. this is of great significance. playing table tennis is not just for winning, but for strengthening the friendship among the people of various countries. as a veteran, i'm very glad to see this."

nobuya hoshino first went to the court with tunisian player fezzani ahmed. partnered by koji kimura, nobuya hoshino captured the men's doubles title at the 26th world championships in peking. hieko kato (hieko watanabe), a member of the japanese team which won the marcel corbillon cup at the 24th world championships, patiently taught junior player lin pei-ching of macao basic table tennis skills.

keisuke tsunoda, a member of the japanese team which captured the men's team title both at the 23rd and 24th world championships, practised with venezuelan player denes gaal. he said: "though i'm wet through, i'm very glad that i can do something to enhance the friendship among the people of the three continents."

tomi okada patiently coached venezuela's ten-year-old player elizabeth popper on the other side of the hall. she told the girl how to cope with suddenly deflected shots. she also explained to venezuelan player betty de gaal how to return varied services.

kimiyo kurimoto (kimiyo matsuzaki), world women's singles champion in 1959 and 1963, felt slightly indisposed early in the morning. but, in order to have more chances to practise with friends from asian, african and latin american countries, she directly headed for the practising hall after consulting a doctor and played with jamaica's national women's singles champion for a long time.

the japanese veterans also practised with players from jamaica, ecuador, pakistan and other countries. sohail karimi, captain of the pakistan team, said: "our men's team has been drawn into the same group as the japanese team in the first stage of the tournament. the help given us by the japanese veterans itself embodies the friendship between the people of the two countries."

CHINA AND TURKEY

Chinese Acrobatic Troupe Gives Premiere in Istanbul

(NCNA-English Istanbul, Aug. 22, 1973)

the shanghai acrobatic troupe of china gave its premiere in istanbul, the largest port of the republic of turkey, this evening. well over 3,000 people in the city's sports hall accorded a heart-warming welcome to the first art troupe from the people's republic of china.

president of the republic of turkey fahri koruturk and madame koruturk attended the performance. the audience warmly applauded as president and madam koruturk entered the hall. the president received yuan tung-lin, leader, and li kuo-liang, deputy leader, of the troupe, during the interval and presented a big basket of flowers to the troupe.

present also at the premiere were namik kemal senturk, governor of istanbul province; general dogan ozgocmen, commander of the first army group; dr. fahri atabey, mayor of istanbul municipality; lieutenant-general selahattin demircioglu, commander of the istanbul garrison; nuri eren, turkish ambassador to china; and other senior turkish government officials and officers.

hsia hung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in ankara, was also present.

a ceremony was held in front of the sports hall before the show. true to an old turkish national custom, two turkish friends blessed the success and good luck of the chinese guests with the slaughter of a sheep.

the over two-hour performance was most enthusiastically received. the joyous audience cheered and whistled to demonstrate their delight.

at the intermission, the chinese announcer sang the turkish folk song "ilgaz", a song in praise of the beauty of turkey's ilgaz mountain. many in the audience joined in the singing.

at the end of the performance, mayor fahri atabey and the turkish sports journalists' association sent a basket of flowers to the performers to congratulate them on their success.

later, the turkish sports journalists' association gave a banquet in honour of the troupe. orhan baykara, vice president of the association, and troupe leader yuan tung-lin spoke at the banquet.

the turkish national folk dance group and the chinese guests gave performances at the banquet. the happy get-together lasted till midnight.

CHINA AND UNITED NATIONS

13th Session of UNCTAD Trade and Development Board Opens in Geneva

(NCNA-English Geneva, Aug. 23, 1973)

the 13th session of the trade and development board of the united nations conference on trade and development (unctad) opened here on august 21.

the 13th session was to discuss the implementation of resolutions concerned adopted at the 3rd unctad and to examine reports passed at the board's conference on specialized trades held earlier this year.

at the meeting on august 21, fritz staehelin (swiss) was elected president of the session. in his speech staehelin expressed satisfaction with the admission of the democratic people's republic of korea (d.p.r.k.) into the trade and development board of the unctad as a full member. representatives of china, romania, algeria, chile, pakistan and zaire in their speeches warmly welcomed the representation of the d.p.r.k. at the conference.

chinese representative sai tzu-shuang said, "the korean people, under the wise leadership of president kim il sung and the workers' party of korea, have achieved brilliant successes in their socialist revolution and socialist construction. the government of the democratic people's republic of korea has consistently pursued a foreign policy of peace and amity and has made positive contribution to the enhancement of friendship and solidarity among the people of all countries."

he continued, "we are deeply convinced that the representation of the democratic people's republic of korea at the united nations conference on trade and development will further strengthen this organization. it also shows that the democratic people's republic of korea will be playing an ever greater role in international affairs."

manuel perez-guerrero, secretary-general of the unctad, spoke at the plenary meeting on the afternoon of august 21. he drew attention to certain principal characteristics of the current world economic situation, those affecting the developing countries in particular. he laid stress on the necessity of enabling the developing countries to participate effectively in decision-making on matters of concern to them.

in his speech at the august 23 plenary meeting, chinese representative sai tzu-shuang pointed out: "in the past year since the 12th session of the board, countries of the third world have constantly strengthened their unity, coordinated their actions and advanced wave upon wave

in their persistent struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and big-power hegemonism, thereby playing an ever more important role in international affairs. it has been proved by more and more facts that the exploitation, plunder, control and monopoly by imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and big-power hegemonism constitute serious obstacles to the development of independent national economy of the developing countries, to the establishment of mutual relations based on equality and mutual benefit in international economic affairs and to normal international economic exchanges. to remove these obstacles, the developing countries are engaged in a gigantic struggle and have won a series of victories. this is an irresistible historical trend." he stressed that "if international economic and trade relations based on mutual respect, equality, mutual benefit and supplying each other's wants are to be established, the people of developing countries and other countries of the world should make unremitting efforts to strengthen their unity and persist in their struggle."

referring to the problem of primary products, sai tzu-shuang said: "the long-standing presence of aggression, exploitation, plunder and control by imperialism has given rise to an abnormal situation in which the countries of asia, africa and latin america are economically dependent on the exports of one or two products subject to various constraints and harms done by the monopolistic forces in the international markets. such serious irrationalities have remained unresolved for years. the overall situation has undergone no major changes although there has been, to some extent, an upswing in commodity prices in the international market. of the total volume of world trade, agricultural trade increases at a low rate, while the share of the developing countries in world agricultural trade has kept on dwindling. terms of trade for the primary products from the developing countries are likely to be worsening as a result of the trade and monetary war being intensified by some developed countries. at present, the developing countries urge that this situation be corrected through inter-governmental consultations and multilateral negotiations. their demand warrants serious consideration. the unjust and irrational phenomena in international trade and economic exchanges must be eliminated."

sai tzu-shuang also pointed out that the exports of products of the developing countries have been impeded by tariff and other barriers imposed by developed countries, and that the financial crises in the capitalist world have caused tremendous losses to the developing countries. he said that the developing countries have the perfect right to participate unconditionally and as equal partners in the multilateral trade negotiations which are of great relevance to their national economic development. as to the world monetary reform, the developing countries have the right to participate fully in the discussions and decision-making in accordance with the principle of consultation on an equal basis, he declared.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh Stops Over at Peking on Way to Algiers

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1973)

nguyen thi binh, minister of foreign affairs of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, left here for algiers by air today. she arrived in peking yesterday on her way to the foreign ministers conference of the 4th conference of non-aligned countries.

present at the airport to see her off were:

han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister, liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry, and wang jo-chieh, the chinese ambassador to the r.s.v.n.;

nguyen van quang, the r.s.v.n. ambassador to china;

ngo thuyen, the ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china; and

toch kham doeun, the cambodian ambassador to china, and diplomatic envoys of algeria and other countries in peking.

han nien-lung gave a banquet in honour of nguyen thi binh and her party yesterday evening.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets YAR Journalists Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 25, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying met here this afternoon with the journalists delegation from the yemen arab republic led by mohamed a. alrbady. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present were leading members of departments concerned of the chinese foreign ministry and the hsinhua news agency.

abdo othman mohamed, the y.a.r. ambassador to china, was present.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

September 6, 1973 No. 5450

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10TH CPC NATIONAL CONGRESS

report to the tenth national congress of the communist party of china

(delivered on august 24, and adopted on august 28, 1973)

chou en-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1973)

comrades exclamation.

the tenth national congress of the communist party of china is convened at a time when the lin piao anti-party clique has been smashed, the line of the party's ninth national congress has won great victories and the situation both at home and abroad is excellent.

on behalf of the central committee, i am making this report to the tenth national congress. the main subjects are: on the line of the ninth national congress, on the victory of smashing the lin piao anti-party clique and on the situation and our tasks.

on the line of the ninth national congress

the party's ninth congress was held when great victories had been won in the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by chairman mao.

in accordance with the theory of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought on continuing the revolution under the

dictatorship of the proletariat, the ninth congress summed up the experience of history as well as the new experience of the great proletarian cultural revolution, criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist line and reaffirmed the basic line and policies of the party for the entire historical period of socialism. as comrades may recall, when the ninth congress opened on april 1, 1969, chairman mao issued the great call, "(boldface begins) unite to win still greater victories (boldface ends)". at the first plenary session of the ninth central committee on april 28 of the same year, chairman mao once again clearly stated: "(boldface begins) unite for one purpose, that is, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat (boldface ends)." "(boldface begins) we must ensure that the people throughout the country are united to win victory under the leadership of the proletariat (boldface ends)." in addition he predicted: "(boldface begins) probably another revolution will have to be carried out after several years (boldface ends)." chairman mao's speeches and the political report of the central committee adopted at the congress formulated a marxist-leninist line for our party.

as we all know, the political report to the ninth congress was drawn up under chairman mao's personal guidance. prior to the congress, lin piao had produced a draft of a political report in collaboration with chen po-ta. they were opposed to continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, contending that the main task after the ninth congress was to develop production. this was a refurbished version under new conditions of the same revisionist trash that liu shao-chi and chen po-ta had smuggled into the resolution of the eighth congress, which alleged that the major contradiction in our country was not the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, but that "between the advanced socialist system and the backward productive forces of society." naturally, this draft by lin piao and chen po-ta was rejected by the central committee. lin piao secretly supported chen po-ta in the latter's open opposition to the political report drawn up under chairman mao's guidance, and it was only after his attempts were frustrated that lin piao grudgingly accepted the political line of the central committee and read its political report to the congress. however, during and after the ninth congress, lin piao continued with his conspiracy and sabotage in spite of the admonishments, rebuffs and efforts to save him by chairman mao and the party's central committee. he went further to start a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat, which was aborted, at the second plenary session of the ninth central committee in august 1970, then in march 1971 he drew up the plan for an armed counter-revolutionary

coup d'etat entitled "outline of project '571'", and on september 8, he launched the coup in a wild attempt to assassinate our great leader chairman mao and set up a rival central committee. on september 13, after his conspiracy had collapsed, lin piao surreptitiously boarded a plane, fled as a defector to the soviet revisionists in betrayal of the party and country and died in a crash at undur khan in the people's republic of mongolia.

the shattering of the lin piao anti-party clique is our party's greatest victory since the ninth congress and a heavy blow dealt to enemies at home and abroad. after the september 13th incident, the whole party, the whole army and the hundreds of millions of people of all nationalities in our country seriously discussed the matter and expressed their intense proletarian indignation at the bourgeois careerist, conspirator, double-dealer, renegade and traitor lin piao and his sworn followers, and pledged resolute support for our great leader chairman mao and the party's central committee which he headed. a movement to criticize lin piao and rectify style of work has been launched throughout the country. the whole party, army and people have been conscientiously studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, conducting revolutionary mass criticism of lin piao and other swindlers like him, and settling accounts with the counter-revolutionary crimes of these swindlers ideologically, politically and organizationally, and have raised their own ability to distinguish genuine from sham marxism. as facts showed, the lin piao anti-party clique was only a tiny group which was extremely isolated in the midst of the whole party, army and people and could not affect the situation as a whole. the lin piao anti-party clique has not stemmed, nor could it possibly have stemmed the rolling torrent of the chinese people's revolution. on the contrary, what it did further aroused the whole party, army and people to "(boldface begins) unite to win still greater victories (boldface ends)".

thanks to the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify style of work, the line of the ninth congress is more deeply rooted among the people. the line of the ninth congress and the proletarian policies of the party have been implemented better than before. new achievements have been made in struggle-criticism-transformation in all realms of the superstructure. the working style of seeking truth from facts and following the mass line and the glorious tradition of modesty, prudence and hard work, which were for a time impaired by lin piao, have been further developed. the chinese people's liberation army, which won fresh merit in the great proletarian cultural revolution, has made new contributions in strengthening the preparations

against war and in taking part in revolution and construction together with the people. the great revolutionary unity of the people of all nationalities led by the proletariat and based on the worker-peasant alliance is stronger than ever. having rid itself of the stale and taken in the fresh, our party, with a membership of twenty-eight million, is now an even more vigorous vanguard of the proletariat.

spurred by the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify style of work, the people of our country overcame the sabotage by the lin piao anti-party clique, surmounted serious natural disasters and scored new victories in socialist construction. our country's industry, agriculture, transportation, finance and trade are doing well. we have neither external nor internal debts. prices are stable and the market is flourishing. there are many new achievements in culture, education, public health, science and technology.

in the international sphere, our party and government have firmly implemented the foreign policy laid down by the ninth congress. our revolutionary friendship with fraternal socialist countries and with the genuine marxist-leninist parties and organizations of various countries and our cooperation with friendly countries have been further strengthened. our country has established diplomatic relations with an increasing number of countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. the legitimate status of our country in the united nations has been restored. the policy of isolating china has gone bankrupt; sino-u.s. relations have been improved to some extent. china and japan have normalized their relations. friendly contacts between our people and the people of other countries are more extensive than ever; we assist and support each other, impelling the world situation to continue to develop in the direction favourable to the people of all countries.

revolutionary practice since the ninth congress and chiefly the practice of the struggle against the lin piao anti-party clique have proved that the political and organizational lines of the ninth congress are both correct and that the leadership given by the party's central committee headed by chairman mao is correct.

on the victory of smashing the lin piao anti-party clique

the course of the struggle to smash the lin piao anti-party clique and the crimes of the clique are already known to the whole party, army and people. so, there is no need to dwell on it here.

marxism-leninism holds that inner-party struggle is the reflection within the party of class struggle in society. the liu shao-chi renegade clique collapsed and the lin piao anti-party clique sprang out to continue the trial of strength with the proletariat. this was an acute expression of the intense domestic and international class struggles.

as early as january 13, 1967, when the great proletarian cultural revolution was at high tide, brezhnev, the chief of the soviet revisionist renegade clique, frantically attacked china's great proletarian cultural revolution in his speech at a mass rally in gorky region and openly declared that they stood on the side of the liu shao-chi renegade clique, saying that the downfall of this clique was "a big tragedy for all real communists in china, and we express our deep sympathy to them." at the same time, brezhnev publicly announced continuation of the policy of subverting the leadership of the chinese communist party, and ranted about "struggling ... for bringing it back to the road of internationalism". ("pravda", january 14, 1967) in march 1967 another chief of the soviet revisionists said even more brazenly at mass rallies in moscow that "sooner or later the healthy forces expressing the true interests of china will have their decisive say", "and achieve the victory of marxist-leninist ideas in their great country". ("pravda", march 4 and 10, 1967) what they called "healthy forces" are nothing but the decadent forces representing the interests of social-imperialism and all the exploiting classes; what they meant by "their decisive say" is the usurpation of the supreme power of the party and the state; what they meant by "victory of ideas" is the reign of sham marxism-leninism and real revisionism over china; and what they meant by the "road of internationalism" is the road of reducing china to a colony of soviet revisionist social-imperialism. the brezhnev renegade clique has impetuously voiced the common wish of the reactionaries and blurted out the ultra-rightist nature of the lin piao anti-party clique.

lin piao and his handful of sworn followers were a counter-revolutionary conspiratorial clique "who never showed up without a copy of 'quotations' in hand and never opened their mouths without shouting 'long live' and who spoke nice things to your face but stabbed you in the back." the essence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line they pursued and the criminal aim of the counter-revolutionary armed coup d'etat they launched were to usurp the supreme power of the party and the state, thoroughly betray the line of the ninth congress, radically change the party's basic line and policies for the entire historical period of socialism, turn the marxist-leninist chinese communist

party into a revisionist, fascist party, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. inside china, they wanted to reinstate the landlord and bourgeois classes, which our party, army and people had overthrown with their own hands under the leadership of chairman mao, and to institute a feudal-comprador-fascist dictatorship. internationally, they wanted to capitulate to soviet revisionist social-imperialism and ally themselves with imperialism, revisionism and reaction to oppose china, communism and revolution.

lin piao, this bourgeois careerist, conspirator and double-dealer, engaged in machinations within our party not just for one decade but for several decades. on his part there was a process of development and self-exposure, and on our part there was also a process of getting to know him. marx and engels said in the "manifesto of the communist party" that "(boldface begins) all previous historical movements were movements of minorities, or in the interest of minorities. the proletarian movement is the self-conscious, independent movement of the immense majority, in the interest of the immense majority (boldface ends)." chairman mao has made "(boldface begins) working for the interests of the vast majority of people of china and the world (boldface ends)" one of the principal requirements for successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution, and it has been written into our party constitution. to build a party for the interests of the vast majority or for the interests of the minority? this is the watershed between proletarian and bourgeois political parties and the touchstone for distinguishing true communists from false. lin piao joined the communist party in the early days of china's new-democratic revolution. even at that time he was pessimistic about the future of the chinese revolution. right after the kutien meeting (december 1929 -- tr.), chairman mao wrote a long letter "a single spark can start a prairie fire" to lin piao, trying seriously and patiently to educate him. but, as the facts later proved, lin piao's bourgeois idealist world outlook was not at all remoulded. at important junctures of the revolution he invariably committed right opportunist errors and invariably played double-faced tricks, putting up a false front to deceive the party and the people. however, as the chinese revolution developed further and especially when it turned socialist in nature and became more and more thorough-going, aiming at the complete overthrow of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in place of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and the triumph of socialism over capitalism, lin piao and his like, who were capitalist-roaders in power

working only for the interests of the minority and whose ambition grew with the rise of their positions, overestimating their own strength and underestimating the strength of the people, could no longer remain under cover and therefore sprang out for a trial of strength with the proletariat. when under the baton of soviet revisionism he attempted to have his "decisive say" in order to serve the needs of domestic and foreign class enemies, his exposure and bankruptcy became complete.

engels rightly said, "(boldface begins) the development of the proletariat proceeds everywhere amidst internal struggles.... and when, like marx and myself, one has fought harder all one's life long against the alleged socialists than against anyone else (for we only regarded the bourgeoisie as a class and hardly ever involved ourselves in conflicts with individual bourgeois), one cannot greatly grieve that the inevitable struggle has broken out (boldface ends)...." (frederick engels' letter to august bebel, october 28, 1882)

comrades exclamation

in the last fifty years our party has gone through ten major struggles between the two lines. the collapse of the lin piao anti-party clique does not mean the end of the two-line struggle within the party. enemies at home and abroad all understand that the easiest way to capture a fortress is from within. it is much more convenient to have the capitalist-roaders in power who have sneaked into the party do the job of subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat than for the landlords and capitalists to come to the fore themselves; this is especially true when the landlords and capitalists are already quite odious in society. in the future, even after classes have disappeared, there will still be contradictions between the superstructure and the economic base and between the relations of production and the productive forces. and there will still be two-line struggles reflecting these contradictions, i.e., struggles between the advanced and the backward and between the correct and the erroneous. moreover, socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. throughout this historical period, there are classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of capitalist restoration and there is the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism. for a long time to come, there will still be two-line struggles within the party, reflecting those contradictions,

and such struggles will occur ten, twenty or thirty times. lin piaos will appear again and so will persons like wang ming, liu shao-chi, peng teh-huai and kao kang. this is something independent of man's will. therefore, all comrades in our party must be fully prepared mentally for the struggles in the long years to come and be able to make the best use of the situation and guide the struggle to victory for the proletariat, no matter how the class enemy may change his tactics.

chairman mao teaches us that "(boldface begins) the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything (boldface ends)." if one's line is incorrect, one's downfall is inevitable, even with the control of the central, local and army leadership. if one's line is correct, even if one has not a single soldier at first, there will be soldiers, and even if there is no political power, political power will be gained. this is borne out by the historical experience of our party and by that of the international communist movement since the time of marx. lin piao wanted to "have everything under his command and everything at his disposal", but he ended up in having nothing under his command and nothing at his disposal. the crux of the matter is line. this is an irrefutable truth.

chairman mao has laid down for our party the basic line and policies for the entire historical period of socialism and also specific lines and policies for specific work. we should attach importance not only to the party's lines and policies for specific work but, in particular, to its basic line and policies. this is the fundamental guarantee of greater victories for our party.

having summed up the experience gained in the ten struggles between the two lines within the party and particularly the experience acquired in the struggle to smash the lin piao anti-party clique, chairman mao calls on the whole party: "(boldface begins) practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire (boldface ends)." he thus puts forward the criterion for distinguishing the correct line from the erroneous line, and gives the three basic principles every party member must observe. every one of our comrades must keep these three principles firmly in mind, uphold them and energetically and correctly carry on the two-line struggle within the party.

chairman mao has constantly taught us: it is imperative to note that one tendency covers another. opposition to chen tu-hsiu's right opportunism which advocated "all alliance,

no struggle" covered wang ming's "left" opportunism which advocated "all struggle, no alliance". the rectification of wang ming's "left" deviation covered wang ming's right deviation. the struggle against liu shao-chi's revisionism covered lin piao's revisionism. there were many instances in the past where one tendency covered another and when a tide came, the majority went along with it, while only a few withstood it. today, in both international and domestic struggles, tendencies may still occur similar to those of the past, namely, when there was an alliance with the bourgeoisie, necessary struggles were forgotten and when there was a split with the bourgeoisie, the possibility of an alliance under given conditions was forgotten. it is required of us to do our best to discern and rectify such tendencies in time. and when a wrong tendency surges towards us like a rising tide, we must not fear isolation and must dare to go against the tide and brave it through. chairman mao states, "(boldface begins) going against the tide is a marxist-leninist principle (boldface ends)." in daring to go against the tide and adhere to the correct line in the ten struggles between the two lines within the party, chairman mao is our example and teacher. everyone of our comrades should learn well from chairman mao and hold to this principle.

under the guidance of the correct line represented by chairman mao, the great, glorious and correct communist party of china has had prolonged trials of strength with the class enemies both inside and outside the party, at home and abroad, armed and unarmed, overt and covert. our party has not been divided or crushed. on the contrary, chairman mao's marxist-leninist line has further developed and our party grown ever stronger. historical experience convinces us that "(boldface begins) this party of ours has a bright future (boldface ends)." just as chairman mao predicted in 1966, "(boldface begins) if the right stage an anti-communist coup d'etat in china, i am sure they will know no peace either and their rule will most probably be short-lived, because it will not be tolerated by the revolutionaries, who represent the interests of the people making up more than 90 per cent of the population (boldface ends)." so long as our whole party bears in mind historical experience, and upholds chairman mao's correct line, all the schemes of the bourgeoisie for restoration are bound to fail. no matter how many more major struggles between the two lines may occur, the laws of history will not change, and the revolution in china and the world will eventually triumph.

on the situation and our tasks

chairman mao has often taught us: we are still in the era of imperialism and the proletarian revolution. on the basis of fundamental marxist principle, lenin made a scientific analysis of imperialism and defined "(boldface begins) imperialism as the highest stage of capitalism (boldface ends)." lenin pointed out that imperialism is monopolistic capitalism, parasitic or decaying capitalism, moribund capitalism. he also said that imperialism intensifies all the contradictions of capitalism to the extreme. he therefore concluded that "(boldface begins) imperialism is the eve of the social revolution of the proletariat (boldface ends)", and put forward the theories and tactics of the proletarian revolution in the era of imperialism. stalin said, "(boldface begins) leninism is marxism of the era of imperialism and the proletarian revolution (boldface ends)." this is entirely correct. since lenin's death, the world situation has undergone great changes. but the era has not changed. the fundamental principles of leninism are not outdated; they remain the theoretical basis guiding our thinking today.

the present international situation is one characterized by great disorder on the earth. "the wind sweeping through the tower heralds a rising storm in the mountains." this aptly depicts how the basic world contradictions as analysed by lenin show themselves today. relaxation is a temporary and superficial phenomenon, and great disorder will continue. such great disorder is a good thing for the people, not a bad thing. it throws the enemies into confusion and causes division among them, while it arouses and tempers the people, thus helping the international situation develop further in the direction favourable to the people and unfavourable to imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction.

the awakening and growth of the third world is a major event in contemporary international relations. the third world has strengthened its unity in the struggle against hegemonism and power politics of the superpowers and is playing an ever more significant role in international affairs. the great victories won by the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation have strongly encouraged the people of the world in their revolutionary struggles against imperialism and colonialism. a new situation has emerged in the korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. the struggles of the palestinian and other arab peoples against aggression by israeli zionism, the african peoples' struggles against colonialism and racial discrimination and the latin american

peoples' struggles for maintaining 200-nautical-mile territorial waters or economic zones all continue to forge ahead. the struggles of the asian, african and latin american peoples to win and defend national independence and safeguard state sovereignty and national resources have further deepened and broadened. the just struggles of the third world as well as of the people of europe, north america and oceania support and encourage each other. countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution -- this has become an irresistible historical trend.

lenin said that "(boldface begins) an essential feature of imperialism is the rivalry between several great powers in the striving for hegemony (boldface ends)". today, it is mainly the two nuclear superpowers -- the u.s. and the u.s.s.r. -- that are contending for hegemony. while hawking disarmament, they are actually expanding their armaments every day. their purpose is to contend for world hegemony. they contend as well as collude with each other. their collusion serves the purpose of more intensified contention. contention is absolute and protracted, whereas collusion is relative and temporary. the declaration of this year as the "year of europe" and the convocation of the european security conference indicate that strategically the key point of their contention is europe. the west always wants to urge the soviet revisionists eastward to divert the peril towards china, and it would be fine so long as all is quiet in the west. china is an attractive piece of meat coveted by all. but this piece of meat is very tough, and for years no one has been able to bite into it. it is even more difficult now that lin piao the "super-spy" has fallen. at present, the soviet revisionists are "making a feint to the east while attacking in the west", and stepping up their contention in europe and their expansion in the mediterranean, the indian ocean and every place their hands can reach. the u.s.-soviet contention for hegemony is the cause of world intranquility. it cannot be covered up by any false appearances they create and is already perceived by an increasing number of people and countries. it has met with strong resistance from the third world and has caused resentment on the part of japan and west european countries. beset with troubles internally and externally, the two hegemonic powers -- the u.s. and the u.s.s.r. -- find the going tougher and tougher. as the verse goes, "flowers fall off, do what one may", they are in a sorry plight indeed. this has been further proved by the u.s.-soviet talks last june and the subsequent course of events.

"(boldface begins) the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history (boldface ends)." the ambitions of the two hegemonic powers -- the u.s. and the u.s.s.r. -- are one thing, but whether they can achieve them is quite another. they want to devour china, but find it too tough even to bite. europe and japan are also hard to bite, not to speak of the vast third world. u.s. imperialism started to go downhill after its defeat in the war of aggression against korea. it has openly admitted that it is increasingly on the decline; it could not but pull out of viet nam. over the last two decades, the soviet revisionist ruling clique, from khrushchov to brezhnev, has made a socialist country degenerate into a social-imperialist country. internally, it has restored capitalism, enforced a fascist dictatorship and enslaved the people of all nationalities, thus deepening the political and economic contradictions as well as contradictions among nationalities. externally, it has invaded and occupied czechoslovakia, massed its troops along the chinese border, sent troops into the people's republic of mongolia, supported the traitorous lon nol clique, suppressed the polish workers' rebellion, intervened in egypt, causing the expulsion of the soviet experts, dismembered pakistan and carried out subversive activities in many asian and african countries. this series of facts has profoundly exposed its ugly features as the new czar and its reactionary nature, namely, "(boldface begins) socialism in words, imperialism in deeds (boldface ends)". the more evil and foul things it does, the sooner the time when soviet revisionism will be relegated to the historical museum by the people of the soviet union and the rest of the world.

recently, the brezhnev renegade clique have talked a lot of nonsense on sino-soviet relations. it alleges that china is against relaxation of world tension and unwilling to improve sino-soviet relations, etc. these words are directed to the soviet people and the people of other countries in a vain attempt to alienate their friendly feelings for the chinese people and disguise the true features of the new czar. these words are above all meant for the monopoly capitalists in the hope of getting more money in reward for services in opposing china and communism. this was an old trick of hitler's, only brezhnev is playing it more clumsily. if you are so anxious to relax world tension, why don't you show your good faith by doing a thing or two -- for instance, withdraw your armed forces from czechoslovakia or the people's republic of mongolia and return the four

northern islands to japan? china has not occupied any foreign countries' territory. must china give away all the territory north of the great wall to the soviet revisionists in order to show that we favour relaxation of world tension and are willing to improve sino-soviet relations? the chinese people are not to be deceived or cowed. the sino-soviet controversy on matters of principle should not hinder the normalization of relations between the two states on the oasis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. the sino-soviet boundary question should be settled peacefully through negotiations free from any threat. "(boldface begins) we will not attack unless we are attacked; if we are attacked, we will certainly counter-attack (boldface ends)" -- this is our consistent principle. and we mean what we say.

we should point out here that necessary compromises between revolutionary countries and imperialist countries must be distinguished from collusion and compromise between soviet revisionism and u.s. imperialism. lenin put it well: "(boldface begins) there are compromises and compromises. one must be able to analyse the situation and the concrete conditions of each compromise, or of each variety of compromise. one must learn to distinguish between a man who gave the bandits money and firearms in order to lessen the damage they can do and facilitate their capture and execution, and a man who gives bandits money and firearms in order to share in the loot (boldface ends)." ("'left-wing' communism, an infantile disorder") the brest-litovsk treaty concluded by lenin with german imperialism comes under the former category; and the doings of khrushchov and brezhnev, both betrayers of lenin, fall under the latter.

lenin pointed out repeatedly that imperialism means aggression and war. chairman mao pointed out in his statement of may 20, 1970: "(boldface begins) the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today (boldface ends)."
it will be possible to prevent such a war, so long as the peoples, who are becoming more and more awakened, keep the orientation clearly in sight, heighten their vigilance, strengthen unity and persevere in struggle. should the imperialists be bent on unleashing such a war, it will inevitably give rise to greater revolutions on a world-wide scale and hasten their doom.

in the excellent situation now prevailing at home and abroad, it is most important for us to run china's affairs well. therefore, on the international front, our party

must uphold proletarian internationalism, uphold the party's consistent policies, strengthen our unity with the proletariat and the oppressed people and nations of the whole world and with all countries subjected to imperialist aggression, subversion, interference, control or bullying and form the broadest united front against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and in particular, against the hegemonism of the two superpowers -- the u.s. and the u.s.s.r. we must unite with all genuine marxist-leninist parties and organizations the world over, and carry the struggle against modern revisionism through to the end. on the domestic front, we must pursue our party's basic line and policies for the entire historical period of socialism, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, unite with all the forces that can be united and work hard to build our country into a powerful socialist state, so as to make a great contribution to mankind.

we must uphold chairman mao's teachings that we should "(boldface begins) be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people (boldface ends)" and should "(boldface begins) dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony (boldface ends)", maintain high vigilance and be fully prepared against any war of aggression that imperialism may launch and particularly against surprise attack on our country by soviet revisionist social-imperialism. our heroic people's liberation army and our vast militia must be prepared at all times to wipe out any enemy that may invade.

taiwan province is our motherland's sacred territory, and the people in taiwan are our kith and kin. we have infinite concern for our compatriots in taiwan, who love and long for the motherland. our compatriots in taiwan can have a bright future only by returning to the embrace of the motherland. taiwan must be liberated. our great motherland must be unified. this is the common aspiration and sacred duty of the people of all nationalities of the country, including our compatriots in taiwan. let us strive together to attain this goal.

comrades exclamation

we must be aware that although we have achieved great successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction, we are always lagging behind the needs of the objective situation. we still face very heavy tasks in our socialist revolution. the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation in the great proletarian cultural revolution need to be carried on in a thorough-

going way on all fronts. more efforts are required to overcome the shortcomings, mistakes and certain unhealthy tendencies in our work. our whole party must make good use of the present opportune time to consolidate and carry forward the achievements of the great proletarian cultural revolution and work well in all fields.

first of all, we should continue to do a good job of criticizing lin piao and rectifying style of work. we should make full use of that teacher by negative example, the lin piao anti-party clique, to educate the whole party, army and the people of all nationalities of our country in class struggle and two-line struggle, and criticize revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook so that the masses will be able to draw on the historical experience of the ten struggles between the two lines in our party, acquire a deeper understanding of the characteristics and laws of class struggle and two-line struggle in the period of socialist revolution in our country and raise their ability to distinguish genuine from sham marxism.

all party members should conscientiously study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, adhere to dialectical materialism and historical materialism, combat idealism and metaphysics and remould their world outlook. senior cadres, in particular, should make greater efforts to "(boldface begins) read and study conscientiously and have a good grasp of marxism (boldface ends)", try their best to master the basic theories of marxism, learn the history of the struggles of marxism against old and new revisionism and opportunism of all descriptions, and understand how chairman mao has inherited, defended and developed marxism-leninism in the course of integrating the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of revolution. we hope that through sustained efforts "(boldface begins) the vast numbers of our cadres and the people will be able to arm themselves with the basic theories of marxism (boldface ends)".

we should attach importance to the class struggle in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture, transform all parts of the superstructure which do not conform to the economic base. we should handle correctly the two types of contradictions of different nature. we should continue to carry out in earnest all of chairman mao's proletarian policies. we should continue to carry out well the revolution in literature and art, the revolution in education and the revolution in public health, and the work with regard to the educated youth who go to mountainous and other rural areas, run the may 7 cadres schools well and support all the newly emerging things of socialism.

economically ours is still a poor and developing country. we should thoroughly carry out the general line of (boldface begins) going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism (boldface ends), grasp revolution and promote production. we should continue to implement the principle of "(boldface begins) taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor (boldface ends)" and the series of policies of walking on two legs, and build our country independently and with the initiative in our own hands, through self-reliance, hard struggle, diligence and frugality. marx pointed out that "(boldface begins) the greatest productive power is the revolutionary class itself (boldface ends)." one basic experience from our socialist construction over more than two decades is to rely on the masses. in order to learn from taching in industry and to learn from tachai in agriculture, we must persist in putting proletarian politics in command, vigorously launch mass movements and give full scope to the enthusiasm, wisdom and creativeness of the masses. on this basis, planning and co-ordination must be strengthened, rational rules and regulations improved and both central and local initiative further brought into full play. party organizations should pay close attention to questions of economic policy, concern themselves with the well-being of the masses, do a good job of investigation and study, and strive effectively to fulfil or over-fulfil the state plans for developing the national economy so that our socialist economy will make still greater progress.

we should further strengthen the centralized leadership of the party. (boldface begins) of the seven sectors -- industry, agriculture, commerce, culture and education, the army, the government and the party -- it is the party that exercises overall leadership (boldface ends). party committees at all levels should study "on strengthening the party committee system", "methods of work of party committees" and other writings by chairman mao, sum up their experience and further strengthen the centralized leadership of the party ideologically, organizationally as well as through rules and regulations. at the same time the role of revolutionary committees and mass organizations should be brought into full play. we should strengthen the leadership given to primary organizations in order to ensure that leadership there is truly in the hands of marxists and in the hands of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and other working people, and that the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat is fulfilled in every primary organization. party committees at all levels should apply democratic centralism

better and improve their art of leadership. it should be emphatically pointed out that quite a few party committees are engrossed in daily routines and minor matters, paying no attention to major issues. this is very dangerous. if they do not change, they will inevitably step onto the road of revisionism. it is hoped that comrades throughout the party, leading comrades in particular, will guard against such a tendency and earnestly change such a style of work.

the experience with regard to combining the old, the middle-aged and the young in the leadership, which the masses created during the great proletarian cultural revolution, has provided us with favourable conditions for training millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat in accordance with the five requirements put forward by chairman mao. party organizations at all levels should keep on the agenda this fundamental task which is crucial for generations to come. chairman mao says: "(boldface begins) revolutionary successors of the proletariat are invariably brought up in great storms (boldface ends)." they must be tempered in class struggle and two-line struggle and educated by both positive and negative experience. therefore, a genuine communist must be ready to accept a higher or lower post and be able to stand the test of going up or stepping down many times. all cadres, veteran and new alike, must maintain close ties with the masses, be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and impetuosity, go to any post as required by the party and the people and firmly carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies under every circumstance.

comrades exclamation the tenth national congress of the party will have a far-reaching influence on the course of our party's development. we will soon convene the fourth national people's congress. our people and the revolutionary people of all countries place great hopes on our party and our country. we are confident that our party, under the leadership of chairman mao, will uphold his proletarian revolutionary line, do our work well and live up to the expectations of our people and the people throughout the world exclamation

(boldface begins) the future is bright, the road is tortuous (boldface ends). let our whole party unite, let our people of all nationalities unite, (boldface begins) be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory (boldface ends) exclamation

long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china exclamation

long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation

long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation

TACH'ING OIL FIELD

Criticism of Revisionism and Rectification of the Style of Work Bear Fruit; Red Banner of Tach'ing More Resplendent

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 23, 1973)

The great campaign to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work has made the red banner of the Tach'ing Oilfield more resplendent. Under the leadership of the Party committee of the oilfield, the broad masses of workers have further raised their awareness of the struggle in line and further promoted revolutionary traditions. Production presents a situation of vigorous growth. Compared with 1965 before the great cultural revolution, crude oil production capacity in 1972 rose 210 percent, crude oil output 260 percent and the quantity of crude oil processed 130 percent. Gratifying results have also been achieved in comprehensive production by petrochemistry and in scientific experiment. Since the beginning of this year, the broad masses of workers have exerted further efforts and scored new achievements in crude oil production, drilling, oilfield construction, crude oil refining, and other fields of endeavor. The new oil zone which started to be mined only in April this year began to spurt crude oil in mid-July.

The Tach'ing Oilfield is a red banner promoted by the great leader Chairman Mao. In the early stage of the battle of Tach'ing for petroleum, the broad masses of workers of the oilfield studied and applied Chairman Mao's brilliant articles "On Practice" and "On Contradiction." They overcame multiple difficulties to build the greatest petroleum base in our country. During the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style campaign, in response to Chairman Mao's call "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," the Party committee of the oilfield led the broad masses of workers to carry forward the tradition of starting a career with the "two articles" and to study more assiduously works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works.

Communist Party member Wang Li-chung, an old worker of the first brigade of the oil extracting department had a low cultural level. In studying the "Communist Manifesto," he had to look up the dictionary several times to read every passage. But in order to lay hold of the ideological weapon for criticism of revisionism, he went through this book with dogged perseverance.

In the spring of this year, when the "1274" drilling team came to a new zone to sink shafts, electric lights had not yet been installed. Party branch secretary Chao Hsing-chung led the rank and file in reading books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao by candle light at night. Now, such a spirit of conscientious reading and studying has prevailed in the oilfield as a cherished trend. The workers show concern over important state affairs and are mindful of the orientation and the line. They get organized on their own to study works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. The number of study groups in the whole oilfield has expanded to over 2,000. Everyone subjects Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers to a dissection under the microscope of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought. Everywhere at the side of a drilling machine, on the construction worksite, under the oil refining derrick and in the mess hall and the dormitory is a place turned into a battlefield for making revolutionary mass criticism.

"The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." The great criticize-revisionism and rectify-style struggle has further set in motion the broad masses of workers of the Tach'ing Oilfield. To "learn, criticize and work in a big way to speed up oilfield construction" and "carry forward the tradition of the battle and inherit the spirit of the iron man" has become the people's slogan of action.

Last year, in light of the fact that a great victory had been won in the allout battle to exploit the Tach'ing Oilfield, the workers penetratingly criticized the idealist conception of history,--"heroes make history"--spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers. The mass campaign swept the whole oilfield in powerful ways. After the battle to exploit the new oil zone started with a bang in April this year, the leadership at various levels enthusiastically headed for the forefront of the battle. The broad masses of workers vied with each other in contributing their strength toward the exploitation of the new oil zone. Many new workers and even their family members and their children were quick to demand that they be sent to the "forefront." They said, "Since we took no part in the battle for petroleum in the sixties, we certainly must take part in the battle in the seventies." Now, on the wasteland of the new oil zone are millions upon millions of workers, cadres and engineering and technical personnel who have pitched camps and put up kitchen ranges on the spot. By day, the drilling machines hum and rumble. At night, lights glitter and dazzle. It is a thriving and bustling scene. Cooks come over here. So do businessmen and medical personnel..... Doctors and nurses not only treat the sick and prescribe medicines but also take the initiative to help cutting hair and doing laundry for those old drilling workers too busy to take care of themselves.

Old worker Li Jung-fu was home on sick leave. Late in the night he stole to the worksite. With the help of a torch in hand, he set himself to an inspection and repairing task throughout the night.

For several months, the workers of the "1202" drilling team with a glorious history behind it worked vigorously and assiduously. Together with the "1205" team, it set a new record by drilling a footage of up to 10,000 meters per month since the exploitation of the new oil zone began. In those hectic days, the installation and construction workers set the highest daily record for the hauling of drilling machines since the Tach'ing Oilfield was exploited. The daily number of wells fixed by the well-fixing workers surpassed the highest level in history by 25 percent. The workers who installed high-tension power lines spent eight days to complete a task that originally required 22 days. The construction workers fought seven days and nights to complete a temporary mud station project that took 50 days to complete in the past.

The leadership originally envisioned the start of work on the exploitation of this new oil zone this year and the extraction of oil next year. With mass enthusiasm rising to increasing heights, the oil extraction plan was again and again advanced to an earlier date. Finally, crude oil started to gush out in an endless flow in less than four months. Some leadership cadres of the oilfield said elatedly, "The high enthusiasm for socialism radicated by the broad masses in the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style campaign simply cannot be fathomed and evaluated!"

Following deep-going development of the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style campaign, iron man Wang Chin-hsi's revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death came as a further prod and inspiration to the broad masses of workers of the Tach'ing Oilfield. In response to the call "Learn from iron man Comrade Wang Chin-hsi" issued by the Party committee of Tach'ing, they matched revolutionary fervor with the last ounce of energy in an effort to make a new contribution toward accelerating the pace of socialist construction in the motherland.

To seek high speed and high quality in pumping oil out of the well, drill operator Luan Jung-fu followed the example of the iron man and worked non-stop over 20 hours. He did not leave the side of the drill platform until a well was sunk. With emotion he said, "Passionate love for the great leader Chairman Mao and hatred against Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers must be translated into practical action!"

While at work, political instructor Li Tsung-ssu fractured the bone of his right leg in an unexpected drilling machine accident. The moment he fell on the drilling machine platform the drilling rig weighing several tens of tons that was out of control came down in a swift slide to threaten the safety of both the machine and men. In disregard of excruciating pain, he got up on his other foot with a show of surprising strength. He caught hold of the brake handle. A serious accident was avoided.

Kao Chin-ying, head of the "1205" drilling team, was afflicted with a kind of kidney trouble. On learning that the team was to work on the new oil zone, he resolutely requested permission to go along. With his waist braced with specially made steel plates, he rushed to the drilling machine platform to prove himself a very keen worker setting up the derrick and handling the brake. The workers advised him to lie down and rest for a while. Kao Chin-ying said, "To lie in bed is no way of obtaining petroleum. To live in comfort can hardly be called revolution!" Everyone said with feeling, "In the sixties, the iron man old team leader walked on crutches to the site of a well with an injured leg. Today, in the seventies, team leader Kao, who is wearing a 'steel vest' and has kidney trouble, handles the brake. It is really a case of the iron man's spirit being passed on from generation to generation!"

Since the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, the good style of adhering to the idea of practice first, subjecting everything to investigation and study and observing "three old practices" and "four strict measures" formed over many years in the Tach'ing Oilfield has been further carried forward. In light of their personal experience, the broad masses of workers have criticized idealism and transcendentalism advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers and more consciously acted according to the materialist theory of reflection. In various fields of endeavor, they have strived to closely combine ebullient revolutionary enthusiasm with a strict scientific attitude.

In order to exploit more properly the Tach'ing Oilfield, the Party committee of Tach'ing last year led up to 10,000 workers and cadres and engineering and technical personnel to extensively investigate and study the oil and water wells scattered all over the oilfield. In their investigations, they were not afraid

of making "foolhardy" efforts and great exertions, they successively put in order over 9,900,000 pieces of data and made over 3,800,000 stratigraphic comparisons. In the end, they further investigated and clarified the underground formations, thereby providing more ample scientific data for exploiting the oilfield in the future.

In adopting the new oil well pressure-cracking (压裂) technological process, the underground operations command headquarters this year encountered at first certain difficulties due to lack of experience. In the face of this situation, the leading members of the Party committee of the command headquarters led two-thirds of office cadres to go deep into the midst of the forefront of production, with luggage on their backs. At the worksite, they combined office work with manual work. They joined the workers and engineering and technical personnel in practice and repeated research. After a spell of effort, they acquired a fundamental understanding and grasp of the law of oil well pressure-cracking. They solved in time the problems encountered in production. The oil well self-spurting capacity was markedly improved.

Those going to Tach'ing on business now cannot find the leading cadres in many offices without making an appointment beforehand. They are either at the grassroots units or at the production site.

In the course of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, the workers of the Tach'ing Oilfield have seen clearly a fact: For the purpose of restoring capitalism, Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers, like all exploiting class representatives, are making a vain attempt to burst open gaps in livelihood by leading people astray to go after a comfortable life of self-indulgence through spreading with different means the poisons of the decadent bourgeois way of life. In the course of making revolutionary mass criticism, the workers have seriously summed up the historical experience of the oilfield which has built its enterprise amidst hardship since its establishment. The slogan of "seeking high speed and high standards in production and never staying away from the 700 million people of the whole country in livelihood" has left a deeper imprint on people's minds. Visitors here can see that in the largest petroleum industrial base of our country at present, the workers are still leading a simple and frugal life and they never do things or ponder over problems without taking into account the principle of "practice strict economy and oppose waste." The workers say, "When conditions were unfavorable, we fought amidst hardships. When conditions have changed for the better, we must also fight amidst hardships. We must hold high the great banner of hard struggle until the realization of communism." At present, the broad masses of the people and cadres are still living in crudely built shacks called "han-ta-lei" (干打垒) and ordinary brick houses. The workers are still active in repairing old equipment and utilizing waste materials. Like Hsüeh Kuei-fang of former years who "made revolution with five iron shovels," the family dependents of the workers on living on their own resources and taking up agricultural and subsidiary production.

For over ten years, the Tach'ing Sewing and Mending Factory which was started in the early days of the battle of the oilfield with a cowshed and two big iron pots has all along been working on breaking up old things and making new things out of them. Since the criticism of revisionism and rectification

of the style of work, the workers have further aroused their spirit and emancipated their thinking. All those discarded cloth ends and strips that could not be utilized in the past are now put to use.

Since the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, the old generation of the Tach'ing Oilfield has become more exuberant. The new generation is also growing up rapidly. In the course of making revolutionary mass criticism, many young workers have asked themselves the question: "We are successors but successors to what?" Their answer: "Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers have opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Like the old generation of Tach'ing workers, we must resolutely carry out and defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We must take over Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!"

The 8th squad of the supply team of the pipe station honured with the title of "Little Tiger" was composed of a group of young workers who took up work only after 1970. They were specially held responsible for the transportation of drilling equipment. At first, some of them felt that such work had "no future prospects." Later, under the education of the Party organization and old workers, they realized that whatever the work post, it is a battlefield for carrying out and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and young people are required as successors to contribute toward the revolution. Thus, the young folks' enthusiasm soared.

Once, after spending a day on moving drilling equipment, they learned while eating that the drilling equipment of the "1274" team had to be removed in the evening. The leadership, having regard to their having had a tiring work day, insisted on leaving them out in the assignment of work. On learning this, 20-year-old Ma Ch'ing-hai, head of the "Little Tiger" Squad, said hastily, "In the former battle of the Tach'ing Oilfield, we were too young to participate. Now this is a good opportunity to make up for a lesson missed. If we don't lend a hand, who will?" The rest of the youngsters also said, "Now we are in the bloom of our lives. It's time for us to make a major effort, toward socialism!" Ignoring the howling wind and the pouring rain, they worked continuously after 12 o'clock late in the night to complete the removal of the drilling equipment of the "1274" team. The very sight of everyone splashed with muddy water from head to foot moved the leadership with compassion and love. They were urged to take a rest right away. But the "little tigers" were so happy that they put forward higher requirements in respect of future work.

The women's road-building squad of the machinery brigade of the highway department that had been honored by the oilfield Party committee with the glorious title "trail-blazing vanguards" had an average age of less than 20. In order to take over properly Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's works and consciously drilled themselves in hard struggle. They said loftily, "We are of the new generation of the oilfield. We must lift up the great banner of hard struggle." On the eve of July 1 this year, in a raid on earthwork, by getting up early and retiring late, hauling more and running faster, the whole squad overfulfilled its assignment by 56 percent.

For the revolution, young worker Sung Ming-yeh of the first team of the 4th zone of the 4th oil extraction department, developed a love for and delve into every line of work he took up for the revolution. When he was assigned by the organization to feed pigs, he kept over 20 head of pigs sinewy and brawny. When he was asked to work as an electrical worker, he practiced hard and very soon became a capable maintenance worker. When he was appointed as a cook, he seriously tried to excel in cooking and fervently served the workers. When he was assigned work as an oil extraction worker, he led others to bring three oil wells and a water well under his control up to the first-grade level. After several years of tempering, Sung Ming-yeh became a glorious Communist Party member. At the CYL congress convened not long ago, he was elected a member of the standing committee of the League committee of the Tach'ing Oilfield.

In the past few years, over 1,500 of the young workers of the oilfield joined the Chinese Communist Party and more than 13,000 the CYL. Last year, over 5,200 were cited as pace-setters and red banner bearers. Some old workers jubilantly declared: "With young people of this kind to take over in Tach'ing, we can set our hearts at rest." (NCNA)

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SPARE-TIME EDUCATION

Vigorous Development of Workers' Spare-Time Education in Heilungkiang Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 21, 1973)

(NCNA Harbin, August 20, 1973) Under the impetus provided by the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, there has been a vigorous development in workers' spare-time education in Heilungkiang Province. Over 2,000 spare-time schools for workers have already been set up in the whole province. They have over 18,000 political theory classes, short-term technical classes, and other classes ranging from literacy classes to evening university classes with more than 440,000 workers taking part in studies.

In the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the broad masses of cadres and workers in Heilungkiang Province have studied seriously the basic line of the Party as well as Chairman Mao's series of directives on the revolution in education, criticized deeply the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and properly oriented the relations between politics and vocation and between "redness" and "expertness." Their orientation for properly running workers' spare-time education has been more and more well defined and their zeal for running schools has become greater and greater. Closely linking up the political movement with the need of production and construction, many units have set up workers' spare-time evening schools.

The Party branch of the general store in Chaochou hsien made use of the front of workers' spare-time schools to conduct education in ideology and political line among the workers. The workers studied Chairman Mao's brilliant works such as "On Contradiction," "On Practice," "Were Do Correct Ideas Come From?" and "Serve the People" at the spare-time schools, criticized revisionism penetratingly, and raised their awareness of the struggle in line. They realized that there are only different categories of revolutionary work, and no work is exalted or demeaning, eminent or humble. They are determined to stand properly behind the counter for the revolution and be good personnel of the people. Workers have stepped out of the store in great numbers to make deliveries to production brigades and consumers. They have used their wits and devised means of increasing 20 items of service in the store, expanding more than 100 types of operations and lowering the retail price, which are welcomed by the people.

Based on the needs of the struggle for production and the different demands of the workers, many workers' spare-time schools in the province have developed universal technical education and vocational technical education. Students of the spare-time university class and vocational technical class of the Harbin Ball-Bearing Plant, by taking part in study on the one hand and linking up production and developing scientific experiment activities on the other, have realized 94 technical innovations in the first half of this year and the results of some of them have also been popularized throughout the country. The workers of No. 10 workshop of this plant, after a year of studying in the technical study class, have universally improved their technical level. In the

early part of this year, the workshop overfulfilled the state target 20 days ahead of schedule, and the product acceptance rate reached over 99 percent while wastage was reduced to 0.46 percent. It realized 18 technical innovations and was rated an advanced workshop of the whole plant.

When the electric repairing workshop of the Tsichiher Automobile Plant first applied the technique of controllable silicon in smelting steel with the electric furnace, the rate and quality of steel refining for a time was affected by the instability in arc alignment. After listening to a lecture given by the teachers on the subject of rectifier, three apprentices in the spare-time technical class operated by the plant, drawing inspiration from the question "Was the instability of the arc alignment in the electric furnace caused by wave pattern?" carried out study, and the teachers and students together carried out improvement on the rectifier section of the controllable silicon and eventually solved the key problem producing instability in arc alignment in the electric furnace. By means of spare-time study, there appeared a number of new technical hardcores in various factories and mines.

Many school operating units attach great importance to reconstructing the ranks of the teachers. They have on the one hand actively engaged teachers from among veteran workers and technicians and on the other hand transferred many former full-time teachers with teaching experience from other posts back to the evening schools to take up teaching. By linking up full-time teaching and part-time teaching with part-time teaching as the leading factor, they have organized a "three-in-one combination" teaching force consisting of workers, technicians and former full-time teachers, with workers as the hardcore. According to the experience of these units, this way of doing things is beneficial not only to linking up teaching with production practice but also to improving the teaching level of the teachers.

The importance attached to this by Party committees at various levels insures the proper conducting of workers' spare-time education. Many municipalities, hsien as well as industrial and mining enterprises have, under the unified leadership of the Party, accepted participation by leading members of production departments, educational departments, trade unions, the Communist Youth League and units concerned and set up workers' education committees or workers' educational leadership groups.

The principal leading cadre of the Party committee of the machinery industry bureau of Hochiang district has personally grasped this item of work. Workers' education committees or leadership groups have been set up in the bureau and various plants. Various trade unions are equipped with full-time cadres to take charge of specific work. Owing to the close cooperation between propaganda, production and technical departments and the Communist Youth League, the enthusiasm for running schools in the whole system has risen higher and higher.

The secretary of the Party branch of a pottery plant in Poli hsien has personally taken over the work of headmaster of the workers' spare-time school, and directors of various workshops have also become leaders of study classes. Besides assuming responsibility for organization and leadership, they also serve as part-time teachers in political and technical classes. By practicing

overall planning with due consideration for all parties concerned and making all-round arrangements for workers' education and other work the Party branch has insured the normal development of spare-time education for workers.

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WOMEN'S CONGRESSES

Yunnan Holds Women's Congress, Elects the 3rd Committee of the Provincial Women's Federation

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 22, 1973)

(NCNA Kunming, August 21, 1973) Yunnan held its 3rd Women's Congress between August 15 and 21, and elected the 3rd Committee of the Yunnan Provincial Women's Federation.

1,331 delegates attended the Congress, and the overwhelming majority of them are women workers and peasants. Attending the Congress were also women delegates of 22 nationalities in the province: I, Pai, Tai, Hani, Chuang, Miao, Wa, Lisu, Hui, Nahsi, Lahu, Chingpo, Yao, Tibetan, Pulang, Achang, Pumi, Nu, Mongolian, Tulung, Penglung and Han. Women of Kutsung and Chijolek were also represented at the Congress by their own delegates. The broad representative scope and the great number of delegates of minority nationalities surpassed the two previous Yunnan provincial women's congresses. This fully demonstrated the great revolutionary unity of the various nationalities and women of various circles in the whole province.

Chou Hsing (周兴), First Secretary of the CPC Yunnan Provincial Committee, Wang Pi-ch'eng (王必成), Second Secretary of the CPC Yunnan Provincial Committee, Liu Ming-hui (刘明辉), Li Ke-chung (李克忠), Tso K'uei-yüan (左奎元), Chu Kang (朱刚), Li Te-chun (李德骏), Wu Chien (武健), Chin Kuei-hsien (金桂仙), Yueh Hsiao-hsia (岳肖峡), Liang Wen-ying (梁文英), Chang K'e (张克), Li Wen (李文), Li Wei (黎韦), Ch'a Yü-sheng (查玉升), Hsü Ch'i-hsiao (徐其孝), Wu Hsiao-min (吴效闵), Lei Ch'i-yün (雷起云), Ts'ui Chien-kung (崔建功), Chan Ming (展明), Wang Wen-ch'eng (王文成), Chang Ch'ung (张冲), Huang Chao-ch'i (黄兆其), Li I (李毅), Hsu Hsüeh-hui (徐学惠), Tuan Pao-chen (段宝珍) and Wang Yin-shan (王银山), responsible persons of the CPC Yunnan Provincial Committee, Yunnan Provincial Revolutionary Committee, Kunming Units of the People's Liberation Army and Yunnan Military District attended the Congress. Comrade Chou Ching spoke at the meeting and warmly congratulated the convening of the provincial women's congress.

In their discussions, the delegates talked freely on the excellent situation of the Yunnan provincial women's movement. All of them pointed out that in the great proletarian cultural revolution and movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, women of different nationalities in Yunnan, firm in determination and high in spirits, took the same course as the people of all the nationalities in the province in deeply criticizing and repudiating the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. They rendered contributions toward defending Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, consolidating proletarian dictatorship and developing the excellent situation of socialist revolution and construction. Women of different nationalities in the province energetically fought to defend the frontierland and build the various fronts in the frontier region. Thousands upon thousands of young educated women rushed to the mountain and rural areas and took the road of

integration with workers and peasants. From among the women of different nationalities, a great number of fighters for class struggle and the struggle for production, experts in scientific experiments, and models for industry and frugality had come to the fore. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, over 18,000 outstanding women in the province have joined the Chinese Communist Party, over 100,000 advanced young women have joined the Communist Youth League and more than 1,200 women cadres have joined the leading bodies. The number of women cadres in the whole province has reached over 80,000, representing 22.3 percent of the total number of cadres in the province. Among them are more than 7,000 women cadres from minority nationalities.

A resolution adopted by the Congress called on women's organizations at various levels in the province to unite the broad masses of women of different nationalities under the leadership of the Party, adhere firmly to the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism, and take as weapon Chairman Mao's three basic principles of "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite and don't split; be open and aboveboard and don't intrigue and conspire." It urged them to thoroughly promote the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, assiduously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, strengthen their ability to distinguish between genuine and false Marxism and raise their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Women of different nationalities should be further mobilized to seriously implement the general line of "building socialism by going allout and aiming high to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results," and the great fighting strategy of "Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony." All positive factors should be brought into play and energetically integrated into the mass movements for "learning from Tachai in agriculture" and "learning from Tach'ing in industry" and every effort should be made for building the socialist motherland. The broad masses of women should be educated in proletarian internationalism and made to serve the revolution in China and the world revolution. Women's organizations should pay great attention to promoting and selecting women cadres. They should implement the policy of equal pay for equal work performed by people of both sexes and the policy for the protection of working women. They should show concern for and realistically solve the problems of immediate interest to women. Under the Party's leadership, they should specially show concern for and take good care of the educated young women who have settled in the mountain and rural areas so as to enable them to mature healthily. They should struggle against the ideology of the exploiting class in showing preference for men and neglecting women, and conduct thoroughgoing education in changing existing habits and customs. Women should be educated in the proletarian viewpoint on love, marriage, family and education of children. Late marriage and family planning should be promoted.

In accordance with the five requirements set by Chairman Mao for the successors to the cause of proletarian revolution and after full discussions and consultations, the Congress elected the 3rd Committee of the Yunnan Women's Federation. After the election at the plenary session of the committee and the approval of the CPC Yunnan Committee, Pao Yu-fang (包 玉 芳) was elected

president of the Yunnan Women's Federation, Kao Mei-ch'iung (高美琼, Hani), Li Hsiu-ying (李秀英), Tuan Pao-chen (段宝珍), Yang Shun-hsien (杨顺贤, Pai), Chin Chiung-ying (金琼英), Kuan Su-shuang (关肃霜, Manchurian) and Liu Lin (刘琳) were elected vice presidents.

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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Hung-ch'i Article: Far-Reaching Significance of Reforming System of Enrolling College Students

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1973)

"far-reaching significance of reforming system of enrolling college students", an article by chu yen in the latest issue of the journal "red flag", reads in part as follows:

chairman mao's important july 21 instruction issued in 1968 charted a correct path for the revolution in college education. chairman mao pointed out: "put proletarian politics in command and take the road of the shanghai machine tools plant in training technicians from among the workers. students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study." stimulated by the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, and guided by the july 21 instruction, the revolution in education has developed tremendously and profound changes have taken place in colleges in the past five years. since 1970, tens of thousands of worker-peasant-soldier students have entered college. along with the revolutionary teachers, these students have been transforming the colleges in line with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought while maturing in both political consciousness and professional competence. this year, the first group of worker-peasant-soldier students are graduating from college, and more such students will be enrolled.

reforming the system of student enrolment is an important part of the revolution in education. the system under which college students are enrolled from among workers, peasants and soldiers and return to their ranks upon graduation has opened a path for carrying out the principle of "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour" and has far-reaching significance in training a new and mighty contingent of intellectuals of the working class and realizing and consolidating the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure.

the question of whom to enroll and train is directly related to the political orientation of education. under the rule of the revisionist line in education before the cultural revolution, the old entrance examination system of enrolling college students was a major trick by bourgeois intellectuals to dominate the schools. superficially, it meant that "everyone is equal before marks" but, in essence, it meant dictatorship of culture by the bourgeoisie aimed at shutting the door to colleges to workers,

peasants and soldiers and their children. it directed young people down the wrong road of "studying in order to become officials" and "giving first place to intellectual development" and enticed them into climbing the "tiny pagoda" or the steps to becoming an intellectual aristocrat. colleges began to reform the system of enrolment after chairman mao's july 21 instruction, thus satisfying the wish of millions upon millions of workers, peasants and soldiers. the selection of college students from among workers, peasants and soldiers is a revolution in the history of education and an important achievement of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

in selecting students in line with the july 21 instruction, it is essential to keep proletarian politics in command and give first consideration to political consciousness and pay full attention to the importance of practical experience. then appropriate testing of educational level is necessary. but in what way should such tests be given? this is a question not only of method but of line. it is necessary to draw a clear line between testing of educational level and the old college entrance examination system. students should be selected primarily on the basis of their political consciousness and practical experience. the educational test is given to verify the student's practical experience and ability to analyse and solve questions in practice by using fundamental knowledge. thus the selection can be well made on the basis of moral, intellectual and physical qualities, not on the basis of memorization of middle school texts. this will encourage educated young people to plunge into the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, and earnestly accept re-education by workers, peasants and soldiers. the experience of the past few years proves this. if selection depended only on educational level tested by examinations on school lessons, young people would be encouraged to study behind closed doors and take the capitalist road of divorcing themselves from the workers and peasants. we should use various kinds of methods to determine the ideological and educational level of the students, and not measure by an examination paper the resourcefulness, capability and political consciousness of workers and peasants with practical experience.

the new system must closely rely on the workers, peasants and soldiers in selecting students from among them. from the old imperial examination system of feudal society to the college entrance examinations under the revisionist line in education, "examination officials" controlled the work, marking the dictatorship of exploiting classes over education. the right of enrolling students is now in the hands of the masses. this embodies the leadership of the working class and the supervision of education by the workers and peasants. recommendation of students by the masses is an important link in this work. with a sense of revolutionary responsibility, the workers and peasants

have done a good job in evaluating and recommending. this helps select outstanding young people for college in line with party policy and, at the same time, it is an important ideological and political education for young people, both those who are recommended and those who are not. they will have a clearer orientation and vigorously keep advancing along the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants.

several years of practical work shows the superiority and inexhaustible vitality of selecting college students from among workers, peasants and soldiers. it has stimulated the revolution in higher education and entirely changed the look of colleges, their political orientation in the first place. it is beneficial for the new students to have had some practical experience of productive labour in factories and the countryside. the main significance is not that it gives them practical knowledge for specialized studies, but that it enables them to raise their political consciousness through learning from society and from the workers and peasants. the students are clear that they can enter college thanks to cultivation and trust by the working class. thus, they are clear ideologically about for "whom" they are studying. after graduation, the overwhelming majority will bear in mind that "the workers, peasants and soldiers need us", and return with vigour to the three great revolutionary movements and remain one with the masses. the old college guided young people to divorce themselves from workers and peasants. children from worker-peasant families, after entering college, even became corrupted by bourgeois ideology and alienated from the workers, peasants and soldiers. chairman mao always stresses: "the dividing line between revolutionary intellectuals and non-revolutionary or counter-revolutionary intellectuals is whether or not they are willing to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants and actually do so." the fact that the workers, peasants and soldiers welcome the new-type college graduates proves the complete correctness of the direction indicated by chairman mao in the revolution in education. the worker-peasant-soldier students come from practice in the three great revolutionary movements and return to them after graduation. the students are different from those of the past and the purpose of education is also different. this requires a fundamental transformation in college education. after entering college, the worker-peasant-soldier students help the revolution in education and touch key questions on the principle, contents and methods of teaching and on teaching staff and other matters. a major issue in the reform is to adhere to the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge and the principle of "uniting theory and practice" so as to overcome the evil practice of divorcing theory from practice. valuable experience has been gained in the past two to three years. it consists in making great efforts to lead students in learning theory on the basis of their practical experience and using the theory learned,

"concentrating efforts on cultivating the ability to analyse and solve problems". it calls for giving full play to the initiative and creativeness of the students and organizing and guiding them to study on their own with the aid of revolutionary teachers so that they can make progress in a lively and independent way.

some people are in doubt about workers, peasants and soldiers entering college. their doubts are centred on the quality of teaching, the quality of knowledge in particular. we evaluate the quality of teaching first of all by the political orientation. how shall we judge whether a person's knowledge is great or little, profound or shallow? the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge gives the correct response: it puts practice in first place and declares: "the one and only purpose of the proletariat in knowing the world is to change it." the old educational system shut students up in schools. many of them did not in a dozen years see how the workers work and peasants farm, but recited and memorized rules year after year. they showed their smattering of knowledge and great ignorance whenever they tried to deal with practical problems of class struggle and the struggle for production. we do not want to cultivate bookworms but people who can play a part in socialist revolution and construction. students are not expected to memorize, after a few years' study, such an amount of knowledge that will suffice to serve them all their lives. most important is that they acquire a correct world outlook and methodology, master basic theoretical knowledge, train themselves to use this knowledge to analyse and solve problems and raise their level in practice in future. the worker-peasant-soldier students have paid attention to taking part in the three great revolutionary movements and absorbing nutriment from these rich sources. they quickly become one with workers, peasants and soldiers wherever they go and learn from them, and are able to use what they have learned. many of them have already made significant achievements after returning to work. this proves that their knowledge is great. of course, a great or small amount of knowledge and whether it is profound or shallow is relative. our revolution in education is advancing, the ranks of the teachers are being reformed and their level raised along with this deepening great revolution. our teaching methods and texts are being gradually improved, and we have deepened our understanding through practice of the laws of proletarian education, and, therefore, the quality of teaching must also be raised constantly.

worker-peasant-soldier students entering college in line with the july 21 instruction shakes up society. that is good. because in fact it shakes up the bourgeoisie and the force of habit. this shows that we are not following the educational system and ideology of the exploiting classes, but are engaged in a transformation,

in making a revolution. the cause we are undertaking is "the most radical rupture with traditional ideas". chairman mao always teaches us to pay attention to the superstructure, of which education is an important part. we must bear in mind the party's basic line and through practice deepen our understanding of chairman mao's proletarian line on education. the proletarian revolution in education is still in an experimental stage and we must solve many new problems. provided that we persist in revolution, are bold in practice, sum up experience conscientiously, and, under the leadership of the working class, rely on the activists who are determined to carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the end, and unite all the forces that can be united and mobilize all positive factors and work hard, we will do our work better year after year and gradually raise the educational level.

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Mass Technical Innovations Movement Sweeps China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1973)

the mass technical innovations movement now sweeping china has enabled many industrial enterprises to overfulfil their production plans for the first half of the year and created favourable conditions for industrial production to continue rising.

china's leading industrial centres -- peking, shanghai, tientsin, shenyang and hupeh, shansi, hunan and kwangtung provinces -- report that more than 60,000 innovations were adopted in the first half of the year.

this movement covers a wide range of activity, from improving ordinary instruments and individual machines to transforming whole sets of equipment and technological processes and adopting new techniques and materials. major items are undertaken by three-in-one groups made up of workers, cadres and technicians.

shanghai workers have continued to tap the production potential of this long-time industrial centre during this movement. they also sparked the movement to increase production and practise economy which is centred on better quality, higher output, more varieties and lower costs. the metallurgical, machine-building, textile and four other industrial departments called 1,000 meetings on specialised subjects that were attended by 100,000

people in the first half of the year. nearly 20,000 innovations were spread at these meetings.

shanghai metallurgical enterprises adopted 400 innovations, including a new technological process evolved by the open hearth furnace workshop of the shanghai no. one steel mill. by blowing oxygen deep into the furnace, this process shortens the time for making a heat of steel from five hours and 43 minutes to three hours and 31 minutes. shanghai textile enterprises adopted 18 major innovations and several thousand minor methods for improvements and raised productivity 12 per cent compared with the first half of last year.

factories and enterprises in north china's tientsin, another old industrial base, improved old equipment and set up 190 mechanized and automated production lines.

in the capital steel company in peking, the no. 2 converter broke the record of 941 heats set by the no. 1 converter by turning out 946 heats of steel. lengthening the life-span of the oxygen top blown converters lowered the consumption of refractory materials and increased steel output.

workers of the no. 2 steel mill of china's largest steel complex, anshan, recently evolved a highly efficient stopperless ladle for steel ingot casting after 333 experiments over seven months. this is an important innovation for china's steel industry in general.

machinery plants in various places organized advanced metal cutting teams made up of crackhands in improving cutting tools to give demonstrations. a machine tool plant in heilungkiang raised the efficiency in processing a part of a planer 14 times after using advanced cutting tools.

railway administrations in all parts of the country are making vigorous efforts to improve steam locomotives to increase traction power and decrease coal consumption. to date, traction power has been raised some 30 per cent and consumption of coal lowered 10 to 15 per cent.

in the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the workers, cadres and technical personnel continued to criticize the revisionist line of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers and raised their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. they have displayed the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in accelerating socialist construction. the talien textile mill overfulfilled its production plan for the first quarter of the year, output value being 26.7 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of last year, without adding equipment or manpower.

MACHINE BUILDING

Shanghai Introduces 50-Ton Mast-Tower Crane

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 26, 1973)

the shanghai mechanized building company has transformed a 2-to-6-ton tower crane into a 50-ton mast-tower crane which has three different jibs that can hoist objects of different weight to various heights. it has been tested in hoisting 100,000 square metres of prefabricated building parts.

a growing number of big and medium-sized projects are to be built in shanghai and the company's hoisting equipment was inadequate. it had a kind of 2-to-6-ton tower crane which is small, easy to move and assemble and widely used, but with a small capacity. mast cranes and other types of building cranes had a big capacity but not easy to move. the workers and technicians made a careful analysis and decided to combine the good points of these two types to improve the 2-to-6-ton tower cranes.

led by the communist party committee in the company, the workers, cadres and technicians organized a "three-in-one" group for the project. veteran crane drivers and repair workers also lent a hand. they succeeded in five months.

FARM IMPLEMENT

Central China Farm Tools Plant Serves Agriculture

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Aug. 27, 1973)

a new five-share plough has been designed and produced by the shangchiu tractor-drawn farm tools plant in central china's honan province. the plough-operator is no longer needed. the new plough can be directly controlled by the tractor driver and does away with more than 90 accessories and saves more than 100 kilogrammes of steel.

the plant produces tractor-drawn five-share ploughs mainly. bearing in mind chairman mao's teaching "our duty is to hold ourselves responsible to the people", groups of cadres and workers have in recent years visited the rural areas throughout the province and sought advice from the peasants.

they found that the plough-operators often worked

under the burning sun or in rain. they made a report to the plant's party committee. the committee members said they should hold themselves responsible not only for the quality and quantity of the products, but also for the health of their peasant brothers. a "three-in-one" group of cadres, workers and technicians was set up. they worked hard and finally made the new plough.

this is one of many examples the cadres and workers set in recent years in serving agricultural production. all reasonable opinions and suggestions by peasants are given serious consideration. the plant has improved the design of their five-share plough many times.

GRAIN HARVEST

China's Summer Grain Purchase Targets Fulfilled

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1973)

china's 1973 state quotas for summer agricultural tax and the purchase of summer grain were fulfilled in mid-august. many areas sold more grain to the state than last year and delivery was completed earlier than in previous years.

the cadres and commune members in the rural areas criticized the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers and raised their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line in the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. with help from the state and various trades, they worked hard to overcome serious drought and waterlogging and achieved a good summer harvest, which is equal to the record grain harvest gathered in the summer of last year. the summer harvests of 1972 and 1973 are the biggest ones reaped in china after liberation.

following chairman mao's great teaching "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony", the communes adhered to the principle of giving attention to the interests of the state, the collective and the individual at the same time. they delivered the tax in kind and sold surplus grain to the state to support socialist construction while leaving enough grain for distribution among the commune members. a portion of the harvest was also put in reserve or to be used as seed and feed for animals.

on peking outskirts, where the output of summer grain this year was 30 per cent over that of 1972, the communes and production brigades delivered their best grain to the state, overfulfilling state targets in late june.

the total and per-hectare yield of wheat in central china's honan province, china's major summer grain producer, surpassed the peak year of 1972. after the summer harvest, the cadres and commune members in the province conducted a lively discussion on how they had achieved the good harvest in a serious drought year. they concluded that the good harvest was a victory for chairman mao's revolutionary line. the commune members delivered grain of the best quality to the state and overfulfilled the state targets in a short time.

the other major summer grain producing provinces of shantung, hopei, kiangsu, szechwan, yunnan and kweichow have also fulfilled state targets ahead of schedule.

FISHERIES

East China Fishing Commune Develops Collective Economy in All-Round Way

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Aug. 26, 1973)

a fishing commune on an islet off the east china coast has come into the national limelight for its achievements in developing the collective economy in an all-round way.

the islet is part of the choushan islands in chekiang province, one of china's major fishing grounds. it has an area of two square kilometres, hence its name, mayi (ant). while fishing is the chief occupation, the commune's 4,000 members also run factories and grow rice and other crops.

last year, the commune caught four times more fish than before 1958 when the commune was set up. during the same period, its public accumulation fund rose from 90,000 yuan to 3.4 million yuan. "the commune system is the key to our achievements", said wang sung-chi, secretary of the commune party committee. "the commune has more funds and manpower than the advanced co-ops and has a unified plan for organizing various undertakings.

this is shown in the division of labour among its 2,000 able-bodied workers. the 500 physically fit young and middle-aged men do fishing offshore. inshore fishing, farm work and lighter jobs are done by women and older people. elderly men and women weave or repair nets. in short, everybody is doing something for the collective. apart from fish, the commune caught 1,000 tons of jellyfish, 135 tons of kelp and five tons of laver from january to july this year, all hitting all-time highs. the commune members have reclaimed 26 hectares of land in the past 15 years. output of grain and cotton last year was 8.35 tons and 0.75 tons per hectare respectively.

only inshore fishing was done with fixed nets before china's liberation in 1949 when the fishermen were barely able to keep body and soul together. when ruthless exploitation by despotic merchants was abolished after liberation, the fishermen organized themselves into producers' co-ops and then pooled their resources into a people's commune. the whole islet had only four motorized junks during the period of the co-ops. with its growing public accumulation fund, the commune has built a deep-sea fishing fleet of 47 motorized junks. the fleet is equipped with nylon nets and apparatus for detecting fish shoals. the method of using electric lights to attract shoals is being popularized. hairtails, croakers and other deep-sea fish account for 70 per cent of the annual haul, as against less than ten per cent before the formation of the commune.

set up in 1963, the commune's shipyard keeps all the vessels in good repair. it has built seven motorized junks since the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966. in the past, the fishermen had to weather rough seas to get to shore for repair of ships or machines.

the shipyard is only one of the factories that contribute to the prosperity of the commune. fish and other aquatic products are processed right in the commune's five workshops.

the commune members' life has constantly improved with the expansion of production. most of the families have bank savings which total 130,000 yuan.

MINORITY NATIONALITIES

Cultural Life in Southwest China Minority Area

(NCNA-English Kunming, Aug. 27, 1973)

a dozen minority nationalities in the tehhung tai-chingpo autonomous chou in southwest china's yunnan province enjoy a more colourful cultural life than before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

a rural broadcasting network operates in every county. commune members of minority nationalities can listen to news and other programmes in their own languages every day. "unity", a newspaper published by the party committee of the autonomous chou in the han, tai, chingpo and lisu languages has a total circulation of over ten thousand. bookshops have been set up in many places of the autonomous chou.

the number of film projection teams is double that of before the cultural revolution. now commune members in every county, commune and production brigade, even in the remotest hilly areas, can see films. some of the films have been dubbed in the tai and chingpo languages.

the cultural centres of the autonomous chou and counties under it have run classes for training writers, painters, singers and dancers of minority nationalities.

tai singers have adapted modern revolutionary peking operas into the tai language and staged selections from these operas in the melodies of the tai opera, which are welcomed by the local people. there are now 122 amateur theatrical troupes with over 2,300 members in the autonomous chou. they constantly tour the countryside to perform for people of various nationalities.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Government Delegation Gives Reciprocal Reception

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Aug. 25, 1973)

the chinese government delegation for negotiating a china-japan trade agreement gave a cocktail party in hotel new otani here this evening to thank the japanese government and friends of the japanese economic and trade circles for their warm hospitality accorded the chinese delegation during its stay in japan.

present on the occasion were over 100 friends from the government departments concerned and the japanese economic and commercial circles including masuo takashima, leader of the japanese government delegation for trade talks and director general of the asian affairs bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs, and other members of the japanese delegation: officials from ministeries of foreign affairs, finance, agriculture-forestry and international trade and industry; leading members of japan-china economic and commercial and other friendly organizations aiichiro fujiyama, kaheita okazaki, ryoichi kawai, teiji hagiwara, ichizo kimura, shunichi matsumoto, takaharu okubo, masahiro kitayama and shujiro tanaka.

also present were chen chu, chinese ambassador, hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of china-japan memorandum trade office of china, wu pu-wen, vice-chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents.

in his speech, leader of the chinese delegation hsi yeh-sheng expressed his thanks to the japanese government and other friendly japan-china economic and trade organizations for their warm hospitality accorded the delegation. he said, "it is a heartening thing that the trade negotiations have deepened our mutual understanding and friendship and achieved fruitful results. this has laid a solid foundation for the conclusion of trade agreements." "we shall continue in the future our efforts to develop china-japan friendship and economic relations, in accordance with the principles laid down in the china-japan joint statement and on the basis of respect for the achievements made by our peoples."

masuo takashima, leader of the japanese government delegation for trade talks, said, "the japanese government will respect the history and will make efforts for the development of the japan-china economy and trade on a more stable basis." "through the negotiations, we are convinced

that if the two sides make further efforts, as we have done this time, the japan-china friendship and trade relations would be promoted and developed."

the party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

the japan-china memorandum trade office and the japan-china economic association gave a banquet here yesterday evening in honour of the members of the chinese government delegation.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese "Kyuyu Kai" Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, today met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the japanese delegation of "kyuyu kai" (a group of pre-military academy's graduates) led by tokinori ryu.

among those present on the occasion were sun ping-hua, wang yun, chin li and chin su-cheng.

while in peking, the delegation visited agricultural and educational institutions and an army unit and toured places of historical interest. the delegation will visit other chinese cities.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Ambassador to China Gives Banquet on Occasion of Nigerian Journalists' Delegation's Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1973)

m.a. sanusi, ambassador of the federal republic of nigeria to china, gave a banquet here at noon today on the occasion of the visit of the nigerian journalists' delegation to china.

all members of the delegation were present at the banquet.

also present were leading members of the press circles in peking and other organizations concerned, including wang yi, chang cheng-teh, wang chen and keng yao.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets and Fetes Nigerian Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying here this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the nigerian journalists' delegation led by r.c.o. nwokedi. after the meeting, ho ying gave a dinner in honour of the nigerian friends.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned under the foreign ministry and the "people's daily", including wang chen, wen yeh-chan, chen jui-ching, wang kang and ma chieh-hsien.

also present was m. a. sanusi, ambassador of the federal republic of nigeria to china.

CHINA AND UNITED NATIONS

Second Session of UN Sea-Bed Committee in 1973 Concludes

(NCNA-English Geneva, Aug. 24, 1973)

the second session of the united nations' 'sea-bed committee in 1973 closed here today after an eight-week debate beginning july second.

during the session, representatives of many small and medium-sized countries actively stated their positions on the main questions relating to the law of the sea and exposed the vile actions of the superpowers seeking maritime hegemony.

on the question of passage through the straits, many countries maintained that the status of the straits within territorial waters can not be changed as part of the territorial waters even if they are open to constant

international navigation and that the innocent passage system should be put into practice. the soviet representative, however, went so far as to use the unequal treaties concluded some 70 years ago, which were advantageous to the colonialists, as his justification to advertise at the meeting "free passage" through the straits, in an attempt to impose it upon the independent sovereign states.

the moroccan representative pointed out that at the beginning of the 20th century morocco was not yet an independent country and now it is no longer bound by these treaties and agreements. it is a novelty, he added, that the soviet union has gone so far as to hold that these treaties and agreements concluded before 1917 should continue to be effective. the representatives of egypt, indonesia, malaysia and spain also said that the straits within the limits of the territorial seas of coastal countries are an inalienable part of the territorial seas and that the advocacy of "free passage" through the straits is in violation of the principle of state sovereignty and thus no concession can be made in this connection.

in order to preserve their maritime resources and develop national economy, many developing countries firmly demanded the establishment of 200-nautical-mile exclusive economic zones, patrimonial seas and exclusive fishing zones. however, the superpowers kept on doggedly rejecting the just demand of the coastal countries. the u.s. representative set forth a proposal of so-called "coastal sea-bed economic area" in an attempt to replace the exclusive economic zone proposed by the developing countries with continental shelf. the soviet representative peddled the deceptive "preferential rights" for coastal countries.

the representative of peru mocked at the allegation of the u.s. representative as an "ingenious invention against the limit of 200 nautical miles."

the representative of ecuador said that in order to safeguard maritime sovereignty and jurisdiction over 200 nautical miles, the ecuadorial people have been waging struggles against big powers for over 20 years. they must continue the struggles to preserve their own interests.

the representative of uruguay pointed out: the exercise of the coastal state's sovereignty over a territorial sea of up to 200 nautical miles would enable that state to protect its security, preserve the integrity of its marine environment, explore, conserve and exploit the natural resources of its territorial sea, and to make rational use of those resources in order to promote its economic development and to raise the standard of living of its people. the chilian representative held that the 200-nautical-mile exclusive economic zone has won extensive support and become an international convention.

on the fishing question, the peruvian representative pointed out that in order to prevent big powers from plundering fishery resources at will and protect the interests and livelihood of the people of coastal countries, it is necessary to safeguard coastal states' sovereignty over 200 nautical mile seas. the allegation of the so-called "preferential rights" for the coastal states means in effect that foreign vessels will be allowed to fish in the territorial seas of the coastal countries, thus making it impossible for these countries to develop their fishery. he added that peru makes 89.4 per cent of its fish hauls in the coastal areas between 12 and 200 nautical miles and therefore it is most important to safeguard the right over 200 nautical mile territorial waters.

chinese representative shen wei-liang pointed out that at present, huge fishing fleets of the superpowers have been prowling everywhere on seas and oceans, unscrupulously carrying out unbridled fishing. as a result, the fishery resources have dwindled in various degrees and are even becoming exhausted.

on the question of sea pollution, the developing countries maintained that coastal states should have the right to work out their own environmental policies according to the specific conditions in the sea areas within the limits of their national jurisdiction. they should have the right to establish the standards and decide on measures of preventing sea pollution from various sources so as to protect the sea environment and fishery resources in these areas. the soviet representative, however, truculently obstructed and sabotaged the work of drafting related provisions, openly opposed all proposals made by other countries and even refused to continue consultations and exchanges of views on the question. the representative of the other superpower insisted that the standards for vessel-source pollution must be internationally established thus depriving the coastal states of their right to national jurisdiction. such conducts of the superpowers were resented by a large number of small and medium-sized countries.

on the question of oceanographical research, the soviet representative did his best to advocate the so-called "freedom of scientific research", describing it as "a recognized principle of international law" and "one of the freedoms on seas and oceans universally accepted by international law". such statements were made in an attempt to cover up his country's pursuance of hegemonism in the seas and oceans as well as the stealing of maritime information and the plunder of maritime resources. the u.s. representative, however, was obstinately opposed to the coastal states having the right to control scientific researches within the limits of their national jurisdiction. the unreasonable stand of the superpowers was opposed by many developing countries.

many developing countries including peru, brazil and pakistan held firmly that since it is very difficult to find out beforehand whether the results of maritime research are to be used in economic exploitation, commerce or for military purposes, oceanographical researches carried out by other countries in the sea areas within the limits of national jurisdiction of the coastal states can be conducted only with the approval of the coastal sovereign states. they maintained that the coastal states must have the right to participate in oceanographical researches carried out by other countries in these sea areas and the right to obtain data and results of these researches. oceanographical research conducted in sea areas outside the limits of national jurisdiction of the coastal states should also be in conformity with the provisions of the international system to be established soon.

chinese representative wang teh-chao stressed in his speech: "marine scientific research within the limits of national jurisdiction of a coastal state can only be conducted with the approval of the coastal state beforehand, and, relevent laws and provisions of the coastal state should be observed." "marine scientific research in the international seas should be conducted under the control of the relevent international systems and machinery." he said: "such control is not for obstructing marine scientific research or restricting scientific activities, but for preventing a handful of hegemonic powers from dominating marine scientific research, and for preventing the superpowers from unlawfully occupying international sea-bed area and resources."

on the question of the international machinery in the international sea-bed area, the developing countries put forward a reasonable proposal with the aim that the future machinery will not be controlled and dominated by the superpowers and can reflect the ideas and demands of the small and medium-sized countries. peru, chile and 11 other latin-american countries put forward a proposal to establish an enterprise department in the international machinery. the u.s. and soviet representatives did their utmost to oppose the 13-state resolution, attacking it as "unrealistic" and "indecent". they held that licence can be given by the international machinery so that the exploration of sea-bed resources can be dominated by the monopolists.

the developing countries also demanded that the international machinery must specially look after their interests. but the representative of a superpower which styles itself as a "friend" of the developing countries even shamelessly mocked at them at the meeting as poor, backward, having neither technique nor capital and he opposed giving priority to the developing countries in setting up plants to process seabed resources. such insolent and unreasonable stand of the superpowers has aroused great dissatisfaction among small and medium-sized countries.

the meeting adopted a report on the work of the seabed committee in 1973 and reports on the work of three subcommittees which will be submitted to the 28th session of the general assembly of the united nations for examination.

Chinese Representative Rebuts Ukrainian Representative at 13th Session of UNCTAD Trade and Development Board

(NCNA-English Geneva, Aug. 25, 1973)

the 13th session of the trade and development board of the united nations conference on trade and development started general debate on the 4th item on the agenda from the afternoon of august 21. chinese representative rebutted the ukrainian representative's fallacies of so-called "general and complete disarmament" and of assisting the developing countries in their economic development with the resources released from disarmament, and expounded the chinese government's consistent stand of principle on disarmament.

although the 4th item on the agenda of the current session included the question of trade and economy related to disarmament, most of the representatives gave it a cold shoulder. at this juncture, the ukrainian representative came out hastily to preach the fallacy of the soviet union on the so-called "general and complete disarmament" at the session on the afternoon of august 23.

chinese representative wang chung-yuan rebutted the ukrainian representative's fallacy at the plenary session on the afternoon of august 23. he said: "china has always been in favour of disarmament. but, we hold that the key question of disarmament is, first of all, to demand disarmament by the superpowers who are engaged in rabid arms expansion and war preparations. it would be wrong to demand disarmament by all countries indiscriminately and to blame them all in a sweeping manner for the on-going arms race. in the prevailing situation in which imperialism and big-power hegemonism continue to push ahead with their policies of aggression, expansion and war, it is essential for the countries of asia, africa and latin america as well as the small and medium-sized countries of other regions to build up their own defences in order to face up the aggression by imperialism, big-power hegemonism, colonialism and zionism. to win national liberation and independence, they have risen in arms completely under compulsion. this is totally different from the arms race engaged by the superpowers."

he continued: "the developing countries are opposed to the arms race and war preparations being intensified by the superpowers and demand that part of the resources released from disarmament be used to assist them in their economic development. their aspirations are quite understandable. however, historical experience has shown that such aspirations can hardly materialize. as the actual situation now stands, the cry for general and complete disarmament has been going on for more than a dozen years. but the result is the stepping up of general arms expansion by the two superpowers. though they have conducted negotiations and concluded various agreements and treaties related to so-called 'disarmament', the superficial compromise and the false picture of detent only serve to prepare themselves for a new rivalry. in fact, their arms race has been intensified without letup, their military expenditures have increased year by year. as facts have spoken eloquently for themselves, they are in no way prepared to reduce armaments or to cut down military expenditures, nor do they wish to curtail their military spendings to improve the living standard of their own people, let alone to use the resources released from disarmament to assist the developing countries. under these circumstances, how can the superpowers be expected to engage in genuine disarmament and to show benevolence dramatically by assisting the developing countries with the resources released from disarmament?"

joseph muliro, representative of kenya, spoke on the problem at the plenary session on august 24. he pointed out that it is essential to make clear the concept of disarmament. certain people argued that there should be general and complete disarmament. but, he said, disarmament must be made by the giant countries. he declared that it is out of question for kenya with a little armed force to make disarmament. should the countries without armed forces also be committed to disarmament? he asked.

CHINA AND YEMEN

Journalists Delegation from Yemen Arab Republic Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1973)

the press circles in peking gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the journalists delegation from the yemen arab republic.

attending the banquet were y.a.r. ambassador to china abdo othman mohamed and embassy officials.

at the banquet which was filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency teng kang and delegation leader mohamed a. alrbady toasted the daily consolidation and growth of the friendship between the peoples and journalists of china and the yemen arab republic.

also present were leading members of journalistic and other organizations concerned, including chin chao, yen hung-liang, chang chang-hai, kuang yu-chung, meng chi-ching and tai feng.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Journalists Delegation from Yemen Arab Republic

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1973)

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping here this morning met and had a cordial and friendly talk with the journalists delegation from the yemen arab republic led by mohamed a. al-rbady.

the members of the delegation attending the meeting were sofyan a. al-barati, ahmed m. thabet, abdel karim hosien al-hasosah and mohamed n. al-zobeidy, and y. a.r. ambassador to china abdo othman mohamed.

also present were leading members of the journalistic circles in peking and other organizations including teng kang, wang yi, ku wen-hua, yen hung-liang, shen ting-yi and chu ching-tung.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

President Nyerere Declares Extending Tanzania's Territorial Waters to 50 Nautical Miles

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Aug. 26, 1973)

president nyerere of tanzania signed on august 24 a proclamation extending tanzania's territorial waters to 50 nautical miles, according to sunday news today.

president nyerere said in the proclamation that he had signed this proclamation in exercise of the power vested in him by the 1965 interim constitution of tanzania.

a statement issued on august 25 by the ministry of foreign affairs said that the previous proclamation signed by the president on july 10 1963 about the extending of tanzania's territorial waters to 12 nautical miles was revoked.

Mexico Captures Intruding American Vessels

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Aug. 26, 1973)

the mexican navy captured two american fishing vessels which had intruded into mexico's territorial waters for illegal operations, said an announcement of the mexican naval ministry yesterday, according to the paper "novedades".

the two american intruders were spotted and captured off the coast of tuxpan, veracruz state, by the naval vessel "coahuila". they were brought to the port of tuxpan to be dealt with by the authorities concerned.

to defend mexico's maritime sovereignty and resources, the mexican government announced that beginning january 1, 1973, foreign fishing vessels were banned from operating in mexico's territorial waters. the mexican government has increased naval vessels to strengthen patrols within the territorial waters.

TRI-CONTINENTAL TABLE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Team Events Begin at AAA Table Tennis Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1973)

the men's and women's team events began in earnest at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament here this morning with players reaching and retrieving, spinning and slamming the white celluloid balls on 32 tables in two indoor stadiums simultaneously.

about 1,100 players and officials from 86 countries and regions on the three continents have gathered in peking for the two-week tournament. contestants who vary in age from togo's nine-year-old maria-goretti nicole kokoe d'almeida and venezuela's ten-year-old elizabeth popper to several 50-year-olds including tsai tung kuo of china's taiwan province and olga dina noemi carreira of argentina, are eager to make more friends through matches and contribute to the success of the tournament.

carlos lezama, coach of the mexican women's team, expressed the mood of all when he said: "we feel a great emotion in our hearts as we are waiting for our opening game. it is a magnificent event in table tennis world." several girls from africa added that with so many countries and regions taking part, this tournament demonstrates the common desire of the asian, african and latin american players and peoples to enhance their friendship and solidarity.

enthusiastic spectators began to fill the 18,000-seat capital stadium and the 15,000-seat workers' stadium long before matches started. they roared with applause when captains, contestants and coaches filed into the playing arenas. players from the democratic republic of viet nam, the republic of south viet nam, laos (patriotic front), cambodia and palestine got a big hand from the stands, so did the delegations of equatorial guinea and maldives, the first sports teams going abroad ever since they achieved independence.

the women's team of chinese compatriots from china's taiwan province residing in japan and the u.s.a. was greeted with warm applause when it played india in its curtain-raising encounter at 8:30 a.m. the men's and women's teams from the caribbean islands of aruba and curacao took on equatorial guinea, macao, uganda and cuba respectively. the korean girls played guyana at the capital stadium while japan met mali at the workers' stadium 20-minutes' drive away.

the men's and women's team events which include 80 and 64 teams respectively are conducted in three stages. the men's event follows the swaythling cup system while the women's the marcel corbillon cup system. all the teams are separated

into 16 groups for a round robin series in the first stage today and tomorrow. then teams of the same placings in different groups will meet in four pools for another round robin play. in the third and final stage beginning august 29 and through 30, the 16 first stage group winners will play one another according to their performances in the second stage to decide the first 16 placings.

Friendship and Unity Prevail at AAA Tournament
(Morning Session Round-Up)

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1973)

friendship and unity reigned over the competition arenas as 60 men's teams and 42 women's teams played their first matches in the first stage group round-robin series of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament here this morning.

the enthusiastic crowd who began to fill the two stadiums long before the starting time greeted with loud applause when players exchanged team pennants, souvenir badges and post cards, shook hands with each other, and marched hand in hand into or out of the arenas.

there was a big roar of clapping when the men players from fighting cambodia appeared and exchanged pennants and badges with the dahomey players. the players of the two teams chatted happily and had a picture taken after their team match ended five to nil in favour of cambodia. khau bou, cambodia's playing captain, and other cambodian players passed on their experience to their dahomey friends.

when the men's team matches between cameroon and panama ended 5-1 in favour of the latter, mrs. alexandra young de menasche, wife of the panama t.t. delegation leader, presented a souvenir badge with the national flag of her country to stella nwigwe, playing captain of cameroon's women's team, in exchange for a souvenir card with the latter's personal autograph "thanks for your friendliness".

exuberant men's and women's teams from togo were involved in two of the most exciting matches in the morning. togo's 11-year-old girl dede okile d'almeida caused the biggest applause when she won both singles matches from the players of cyprus in the women's team event before losing their team matches 4-5.

the togo versus jordan men's match lasted more than three hours. the jordanian team which is making its first appearance in peking impressed the spectators by its polished

game. it extended the togo team before losing the match 3:5. there was a standing ovation after the match was over. the players and coaches of the two teams posed for photographers and newsreel cameramen by raising their arms to form the "v" sign symbolic of victory for friendship and unity. the match was keenly contested and played in a very friendly atmosphere. after every match, the players of the two sides hugged and kissed each other on both cheeks.

players from latin american countries left a deep impression on peking's spectators although most of the teams have come to peking for the first time. the barbados men's team had a 5:0 victory over singapore team, and aruba, one of the small islands on the caribbean sea, won 5:0 from equatorial guinea while the dominican men players contested for nearly three hours before they won their closely-fought matches from sierra leone five to four.

the zaire players who are making their first appearance in an international tournament here, extended the afghan players fully before they lost four to five. the matches were so closely fought that the competition lasted over lunch time.

the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam, china, japan, india, chile, ghana, cuba and egypt, women's seeded teams which appeared this morning, went over smoothly with straight victories. the only upset among the seeded women's teams was singapore which lost to trinidad and tobago in three straight matches."

Enthusiastic Crowd at AAA Table Tennis Tournament Matches

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1973)

the 18,000-seat capital indoor stadium and the 15,000-seat peking workers' indoor were both filled with enthusiastic spectators as the first-day programme of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament continued here this afternoon.

among the spectators were 50 peasants from a people's commune in pingku county 50 kilometres from peking. they arrived by a tractor-trailer and gave enthusiastic applause to the players as soon as they were seated at the peking workers' indoor stadium.

one of them said: "we are very glad that friends from more than 80 countries and regions in asia, africa and

latin america have come to peking. we got up before day break and came right away to see our asian, african and latin american friends.

"we have come to see our compatriots from taiwan province residing in japan and the united states. they strongly desire the unification of the motherland. our hearts and those of our taiwan compatriots beat as one."

inside the stadiums the matches were keenly contested and warmly applauded. the teams would practise together before the matches and exchange experience afterwards so as to make common progress.

after japan's world ranking norio takashima defeated donat koo tze mew of mauritius, japanese coach shigeo ito, a former world men's singles champion, showed the mauritian player how to improve his attacking game against cutting stroke defence.

in some of the interesting matches in the afternoon session, the thai women's team won from guyana 3:1, the zaire men's team won from kuwait 5:0, the jordanian women's team won from dahomey 3:0, colombia won from ecuador 3:2 and egypt won from jamaica 3:1.

play in the first stage will continue this evening and be completed tomorrow. the winners in the 16 groups in both men's and women's events will meet in the second stage. they will be divided into four groups and play in another round-robin series. the 16 runners-up, third and fourth places winners etc. will meet on the same principle.

Asian Table Tennis Players at the AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1973)

table tennis players from 30 asian countries and regions swung into action as the team events of the asian-african-latin american friendship invitational tournament began here this morning in the capital and the peking workers' indoor stadiums.

many of them attended the 1972 asian championships in peking. there are also many young players who have come forward not long ago. the republic of south viet nam and maldives sent here their first sports delegations to an international tournament.

the women's team from the democratic people's republic of korea defeated both the team of guyana and that of madagascar today. it fielded cha kyung mi, pak yong ok, kim chang ae and pak yong sun, renowned players in asian table tennis circles.

the men's team of the democratic republic of viet nam took on the palestinian team today. members of the two teams were greeted with enthusiastic applause when they entered the competition hall with hands clasped and held overhead. the vietnamese won.

nguyen trong truc, coach of the vietnamese team, said: "the palestinians are our comrades-in-arms fighting in the same trench against imperialism. through the matches, we have enhanced the friendship between our two peoples."

the d.r.v.n. women's team defeated the sri lanka team in the morning and the mexican team in the afternoon.

making their debut in international contests, players of the republic of south viet nam put up an impressive performance today. its women's team beat the team of cameroon and its men's team defeated both the dominican and the guinean teams. the south vietnamese players include workers, students and armymen who could not engage in normal training during the protracted war against aggression. as the first sports delegation from the republic of south viet nam to any international competition, they have won warm praises from the spectators by their achievements.

the players from laos (patriotic front), who had trained hard in difficult war conditions, also showed their strength today. the women's team of laos defeated the somali team 3:0 this morning and its men's team beat the team of maldives before losing to mexico.

the cambodian players were among the outstanding ones in today's contests. the men's team of cambodia beat both the bolivian and dahomey teams, and the women's team won from that of tunisia. the cambodian playing captain khau bou's spinning loop drives proved difficult for charles zohoungbogbo of dahomey. after the match, khau bou told dahomey players how to return his loop drives.

the men's team of the delegation of the people's republic of china today got the upper hand of the cuban and gambian teams, while its women's team defeated the venezuelan team. the table tennis delegation of chinese compatriots from china's taiwan province residing in japan and the u.s.a., as another delegation of china, received a warm welcome from the spectators, though it lost to the jamaican men's team this morning and the indian women's team in the afternoon. yu pu-hsueh, chairman of the tournament organizing committee, who saw the competitions at the workers' indoor stadium, encouraged players of the delegation, together with the people of the motherland, to contribute to the promotion of unity and friendship among the people and players of asian, african and latin american countries.

the pakistan players won three team-matches today, beating the ecuador and mauritius men's teams and the women's team from upper volta.

the nepalese teams also won three team-matches -- against the men's teams of panama and tunisia and the women's team of the congo.

the mauritius men's team and the malian women's team lost to the japanese teams today.

the men's team of the yemen arab republic lost to tanzania and chile, and that of the people's democratic republic of yemen to the men's teams from guyana and syria.

the women's team of sri lanka defeated the sudanese team but lost to the team of the democratic republic of viet nam, while the men's team lost to the democratic people's republic of korea and lebanon.

African Table Tennis Players Starts Team Matches at AAA Friendship Invitational Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1973)

all the 28 men's table tennis teams and 22 women's teams from africa took the field today, the first day of team matches in the asian-african-latin american friendship invitational tournament. by the end of this afternoon, they had played a total of 60 matches.

the eight seeded african teams, the men's and women's teams of nigeria, egypt and ghana, the men's team of kenya and the women's team of uganda, all fared well -- the egyptian women's team won two team matches while the rest each had one win.

table tennis players and observors from 32 african countries and regions are now gathered in peking to take part in the tri-continental tournament aimed at promoting the unity and friendship between the people and players of asia, africa and latin america and the development of table tennis on the three continents. the players said that they regarded the matches as between brothers and friends. both inside and outside the playing arenas, a warm atmosphere of unity prevailed.

a new force in africa, the zaire men's table tennis team met the afghan team this morning in a closely-fought contest which extended to the maximum nine matches and lasted two and a half hours. although they lost 4:5, the zaire players won warm praise for their spirited play. the spectators applauded both teams.

the zaire men's team defeated the kuwait men's team 5:0

this afternoon. after the match, the players of the two countries gathered in the arena and posed for photographs as a token of friendship.

another new force in africa, the tanzanian men's team encountered the team of the yemen arab republic and took the match 5:2 with its active style of play. after the match, roy evans, president of the international table tennis federation, walked over and shook hands with the tanzanian players in congratulation.

though table tennis is a new sport in mali, the malian women's displayed great determination and fearlessness when it took up the strong japanese team this morning. the malian players played every shot conscientiously and their militancy left a deep impression on the spectators. koji kimura, captain of the japanese women's team, told reporters after the japanese team had won the match: "the malian players are full of confidence in the match. we are deeply impressed." miho hamada, co-holder of the world women's doubles title, remarked: "friendship is more important than competition. we are very glad that the match has increased our friendship."

the guinean men's team played the team of the republic of south viet nam this morning. before the match, the guinean and south vietnamese players warmly shook hands as an expression of their militant friendship in the struggle against imperialism. the guinean players were praised for their fine performance, though it lost the match.

the players of ethiopia, the congo and other african countries all played very well and were warmly applauded by the spectators.

the men's teams of togo and jordon joined in a three-hour contest. the togolese players sitting outside the playing space applauded not only their own players but also their opponents. the togolese team won 5:3. its coach said to reporters: "this is a close match. we have learned a lot. friendship is our guiding principle in taking part in this friendship invitational tournament."

eleven-year-old togolese woman player dede odile d'almeida, who took part in the 1971 afro-asian friendship invitational tournament, won two points for her team against cyprus today. the spectators were delighted by her agile movements and powerful smashing and the entire stadium greeted her with warm applause.

the first stage competition in the men's and women's team events will continue this evening.

Latin American Table Tennis Teams in First Day of Competition at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1973)

latin american table tennis teams met players from more than 40 asian and african countries and regions in the first day of the team events at the tri-continental friendship invitational tournament here today. through the encounters, they have won friendship and exchanged table tennis skill.

twentyone men's teams and 15 women's teams from latin america are taking part in the team events. among their more than 160 members are experienced as well as up-and-coming players. some are debutants in international friendship tournament and some are having their first encounters with african and asian players. table tennis experts who watched their more than 70 team matches today warmly praised their sportsmanship and friendly behaviour, noting that the level of table tennis in latin america had improved rapidly in recent years and the players, with all-round skills, had great potentials.

the men's and women's team events were held in the capital indoor stadium and the peking workers' indoor stadium where an atmosphere of warm friendship and close unity prevailed. before entering into competition, players of different countries practised together, telling one another their own methods of play. at the toss, they often asked each other to choose ends and service. after the matches, they would discuss one another's strong and weak points, exchange badges and pose for photographs together.

the mexican table tennis teams met the teams of the democratic republic of viet nam, laos (patriotic front) and the sudan today. the mexican delegation leader helios farrell said: "we are very happy to meet vietnamese players at this friendship invitational tournament, for we had common experience. through the competition, we have established fraternal friendship."

the panamanian men's team played the teams of nepal, tunisia and cameroon and won the cameroon team 5:0. its playing captain luis moreno rodriguez said: "win or lose, it is not important to us. our biggest victory is that we have learned much and increased mutual understanding."

the match between the chinese and venezuelan women's teams this morning drew particular attention of the spectators. the venezuelan and chinese players had forged friendly ties during joint pre-tournament training and today they practised together again before the match. after the match, chinese player cheng huai-ying presented a small box containing a glass pigeon as a symbol of friendship to elizabeth popper, venezuela's national women's singles champion. cheng huai-ying praised her for her good forehand attacks. elizabeth popper thanked cheng huai-ying for the praise.

the seeded peruvian men's team won 5:0 from the maldives team, the first table tennis team maldives ever sent abroad. after the match players of the two sides warmly shook hands and exchanged best wishes. their faces shone with happiness for having made many new friends. they shouted together in english "friends, friends" while marching off the arena.

the men's teams in general played two or three matches each and women's teams, two matches. the four seeded latin american women's teams -- cuba, colombia, peru and chile -- all held the field and so did the four seeded men's teams of latin america -- trinidad and tobago, argentina, colombia and peru.

the latin american players showed fine sportsmanship and tenacity. the match between the equatorial guinean and aruba men's teams was very impressive. it is the first time that aruba has sent a table tennis team to asia. in today's match with equatorial guinea, its players did very well, hitting successive winners with effective loop drives. the equatorial guinean players put up a tenacious fight and remained calm when trailing behind. the score was locked 15 times in the last set before the aruba team took it 26:24 and the match.

the match between the men's teams of nicaragua and madagascar lasted two and a half hours. both sides played their best and every good shot was warmly applauded by spectators.

plutarco zuniga caro, president of the chilean table tennis association, told hsinhua: "today's competition is very interesting and filled with friendship. competition results are not important. the most important thing is friendship."

AAA Table Tennis Tournament Gets Off to Fine Start

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1973)

team competition at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament got off to a fine start here today with a total of 152 matches played in the first stage group round-robin series.

ulanfu, tan chen-lin, shih liang and wang meng were among the 70,000 peking spectators who watched the competitions.

friendship and unity were in evidence throughout the day while the matches were all played in great earnest. standing ovations and loud applause greeted the players for their fine

performance as well as for their friendly spirit when they exchanged pennants, gifts, badges and best wishes, kissed or hugged each other, and posed for photographs together.

when the match between china and barbados ended this evening, the coaches and players of both teams congratulated each other. hsi en-ting, the reigning world men's singles champion, shook hands with all the barbados players and said that he was very glad to meet them in both the team and singles events, for these would give him a good opportunity to learn from them.

drawn into 16 separate groups, the 80 men's teams have each met at least two other teams today and will play one or two more team matches tomorrow before the group placings are decided. the 64 women's teams, which are also drawn into 16 groups, have played 56 matches between them and will have to play 40 more matches tomorrow before entering the second group round-robin series.

except the singapore women's team which lost to trinidad and tobago this morning, all the other seeded teams (both men's and women's) won victories today.

judith boucaud and leela calpu from trinidad and tobago, who paired to win the recent caribbean women's team championship half a month ago, won from the hongkong girls 3:1 this evening. their double victory today has increased their chances of winning first place in the group. tomorrow it will meet ethiopia which has already lost two of its three matches.

loud applause burst from all sides when players of the delegation of chinese compatriots from taiwan province of the people's republic of china residing in japan and the u.s.a. were marching into the arena shoulder to shoulder with players from the democratic republic of viet nam and laos (patriotic front) to compete in the men's and women's team events. leaders of the three teams all emphasized the unity and mutual support of the people of viet nam, laos and china as comrades-in-arms.

Keen Competition at AAA Table Tennis Tournament
Aug. 27 Morning Session

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1973)

keenly contested matches, rousing ovations and latin american cheer spreads highlighted the morning session of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament here today.

a protracted men's match between peru and mexico provided a climax of the morning's programme. it was well past lunch time when burly luis legarda of peru fired the match winning shot against lean and wiry roberto otero of mexico. peru won the match 5:2. by this time all the matches at the other 21 tables in the capital indoor stadium were over a long time ago. the spectators gave the two teams a rousing standing ovation.

both teams played a fast attacking game and the exchanges were punctuated by vociferous cheer spreads of the peruvian and mexican supporters. in a nice sporting touch, the mexican cheering squad gave the peruvian team a cheer for the well played match.

similar excitement and friendly atmosphere also enveloped the other matches. the cambodian women's team lost a closely contested match to jamaica 2:3. the women's team of the republic of south viet nam, playing in a major international tournament for the first time, came from behind to win a 3:1 victory from ghana, the third-place winner at the second all-african games earlier this year.

these matches not only drew the focus of attention of the spectators but also players of other teams and photographers who gathered round the tables to watch and photograph the matches at a vantage point.

by its victory this morning, the republic of south viet nam women's team has won all its matches in the first-stage group play and will play for the first 16 places in the second stage of play which starts tomorrow.

the women's teams of the democratic republic of viet nam has also won its group play and advanced to the pool of first 16 together with women's teams of trinidad and tabago, india and colombia.

in men's competition, only one team has so far advanced to the pool of the first 16 teams. it is the chilean team. the chilean players play a perpetual attacking game similar to that of most asian players. they all hold the bat with the pen-holder grip, another asian hall-mark.

in other interesting matches this morning, ethiopia won from the men's team of the people's democratic republic of yemen 5:1, venezuela won from the congolese women's team 3:0 and the iraqi men's team won from the team of chinese compatriots from china's taiwan province residing in japan and the u.s. 5:2.

hamid rejab al hamdani, leader of the iraqi delegation, told tsai tung kuo, leader of the chinese taiwan provincial team: "we had eagerly looked forward to the match. to play with you means more than winning or losing. we applauded your players to show our tribute to the people of china's taiwan province."

Placings in First-Stage Women's Team Event at AAA Table Tennis Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1973)

placings in the first stage of the women's team event at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament follow:

group 1 china, nepal, venezuela, the congo;

group 2 the philippines, macao, kenya, bolivia;

group 3 burma, cuba, mauritius, curacao;

group 4 cyprus, uganda, togo, aruba;

group 5 japan, pakistan, mali, upper volta;

group 6 trinidad and tobago, hong kong, singapore, ethiopia;

group 7 colombia, ecuador, jordan, dahomey;

group 8 egypt, jamaica, cambodia, tunisia;

group 9 the democratic people's republic of korea, thailand, guyana, madagascar;

group 10 malaysia, syria, uruguay, liberia;

group 11 peru, barbados, lebanon, sierra leone;

group 12 nigeria, iraq, guinea, equatorial guinea;

group 13 india, laos (patriotic front), somalia, chinese compatriots from china's taiwan province residing in japan and the usa;

group 14 the democratic republic of viet nam, sri lanka, mexico, the sudan;

group 15 the republic of south viet nam, ghana, the people's democratic republic of yemen, cameroon;

group 16 chile, argentina, palestine, tanzania.

African Table Tennis Teams Continue First-Stage Competition at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1973)

african men's and women's table tennis teams had played 126 matches with other countries and regions up to noon today in the first stage of the team events of the asian-african-latin american friendship invitational tournament in peking. these contests have enhanced the friendship and unity of players of the three continents and improved their skill.

among the eight seeded african teams, the nigerian and egyptian men's and women's teams, the ghanaian and kenyan men's teams and the ugandan women's team remained unbeaten.

the seeded ghanaian women's team, which placed third in the second all-african games, met this morning the players from the republic of south viet nam who are making their international debut. the spirited performance and sportsmanship of both sides won enthusiastic applause from the spectators. comfort eshun, one of the runners-up in the women's doubles at the all-african games, won a point for her team before in lost the match 1:3. after the match, the ghanaian players ran over and warmly shook hands with their rivals. one woman player of the republic of south viet nam told hsinhua: "we are taking part in this tournament in order to improve the mutual understanding and friendship between the people of south viet nam and other countries and regions in the three continents. we have learned quite a lot from the ghanaian players."

the men's teams of somalia and cambodia met this morning in a match which was alive with expressions of warm friendship. players of the two countries entered the arena amid thunderous applause from the stands. they clasped their hands to show their unity and friendship. in the course of the competition, ung panharith, deputy leader of the cambodian table tennis delegation, went over to sit among the somali players and chatted cordially with mohamed hussein hadi, team manager of the somali delegation. the somali team manager said: "we are very glad to meet the cambodian team. we have learned

from your skill in the competition which has increased our friendship." ung panharith replied: "friendship is most important."

as the competition proceeded, ung panharith took the lead in applauding the somali players. after the cambodian team won the match, he said: "i think both teams have won today. it is a victory of friendship."

the zambian men's team met the team of uruguay from latin america yesterday evening. the zambian players put up a spirited and conscientious performance. after the competition, they congratulated their opponents on their victory. players of the two countries gathered in the arena and posed for pictures which will remind them of their friendship.

the algerian players are praised for their conscientious play. immediately after their arrival in peking on the morning of august 25, they started practising. although they lost three team matches yesterday, they remained in high spirits and never slackened their efforts. they described the friendship invitational tournament as "a good opportunity for us to learn from the players of other countries."

the men's teams of tunisia, dahomey and togo all played very well and defeated panama, bolivia and aruba 5:2, 5:2 and 5:0 respectively.

after summing up yesterday's matches, the men's teams of ethiopia and the sudan defeated the teams of the people's democratic republic of yemen and laos (patriotic front) 5:1 and 5:2 respectively this morning.

nine women's teams from africa finished their matches in the first stage team competition this morning. among the results, kenya defeated bolivia 3:1, togo defeated aruba 3:0 and mali defeated upper volta 3:0.

the first stage competition in the men's and women's team events will end this evening.

First Stage Group Series for Men's Event at AAA Tournament Conclude

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1973)

japan, the democratic people's republic of korea, china and the democratic republic of viet nam, the first four seeded team, were among the 16 group winners for the men's team event that emerged here this evening at the asian-african-latin american friendship invitational tournament after two days of keen competitions in the first stage group round robin series.

the other 12 group winners are iran, hongkong, the philippines, thailand, chile, india, the republic of south viet nam, ghana, nigeria, peru, egypt, and cambodia.

Asian Table Tennis Players at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1973)

table tennis teams contests between men's teams were played to full nine matches and between women's teams, full five matches. the match between the macao women's team and the philippine team this morning was a sterling performance. the encounter lasted almost two hours before the philippine team won 3:2.

in a full nine-match series between the men's teams of singapore and cuba, 13-year-old yap chin boon of singapore alone won three points for his team. in the deciding set of the ninth match, though he trailed 20:21, he remained cool and smashed to win three points in a row and took the set and match.

the men's teams of burma, iran, hongkong, malaysia, india, iraq and lebanon maintained an unbeaten record up to this morning.

Women's Team Event Through First Stage at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1973)

the women's team event at the tri-continental friendship tournament produced some exciting table tennis as it went through the first stage here this evening.

twelve of the 16 seeded teams emerged on top in their groups with three wins each. the other four seeds cuba, uganda, singapore and ghana suffered one or two defeats in the group round robin play.

with two victories behind it, the top seeded chinese team this evening took on nepal which also had two straight wins in group one. the chinese and nepalese players are old friends since they had met at the asian-african friendship invitational tournament in 1971 and the asian championships last year. the nepalese girls gave their opponents a very good match before conceding the match.

japan and the democratic people's republic of korea met strong opposition from pakistan and thailand respectively before becoming the leader of group 5 and 9. parveen minwalla and shaheen usmani combined attacking with their usual chopping stroke game. both came within two points to win a set from tomie edano and sachico yokota in the singles.

korea's 15-year-old pak yong sun, rose courageously against more experienced sumalee jusatayanond of thailand. after dropping the first set, pak yong sun packed more power behind her stroke and won two sets by big margins.

egypt and nigeria remained unbeaten in group 8 and 12 respectively. however, egypt was forced to a five-game match by the cambodian girls who were third placed in the group with one win and two defeats.

teams from latin america impressed experts and spectators here with their fluent game. trinidad and tobago, colombia, peru and chile defeated three opponents each to become winners of their groups.

although competition grew keener, there was no lack of demonstration of friendship and solidarity among the players. the loser was always the first to congratulate the winning side while the latter expressed readiness to learn from others.

two barbadian girls were twenty minutes late for their scheduled match against lebanon this morning. the lebanese team decided to wait. fouad habib, leader of the lebanese table tennis delegation, said: "we can wait for another half an hour if necessary because we cherish friendship

more than competition." after the match which ended in favour of barbados, the lebanese players presented the barbadian girls with souvenir badges and posed for a group picture with them. when the barbadian delegation leader, keith lawrence morris, thanked the lebanese side, fouad habib replied: "we are now friends after the match. it is a rare chance for the players from asia, africa and latin america to come together. we make more friends after every match."

in the second stage tomorrow, the 16 group winners will play one another in four pools, so will the second, third and fourth placed teams from the different groups.

Placings in First Stage of Men's Team Event at AAA Table Tennis Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1973)

placings in the first stage of men's team event at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament follow:

group 1 japan, pakistan, ecuador, mauritius, liberia;

group 2 iran, burma, uruguay, senegal, zambia;

group 3 hongkong, nepal, tunisia, panama, cameroon;

group 4 cambodia, trinidad and tobago, dahomey, bolivia, somalia;

group 5 the democratic people's republic of korea, lebanon, sri lanka, costa rica, upper volta;

group 6 the philippines, malaysia, venezuela, algeria, the congo;

group 7 thailand, argentina, puerto rico, uganda, burundi;

group 8 chile, colombia, tanzania, the yemen arab republic, mali;

group 9 china, barbados, singapore, cuba, gambia;

group 10 india, macao, curacao, nicaragua, madagascar;

group 11 the republic of south viet nam, kenya, the dominican republic, guinea, sierra leone;

group 12 ghana, togo, jordan, aruba, equatorial guinea;

group 13 the democratic republic of viet nam, iraq, palestine, jamaica, chinese compatriots from china's taiwan province residing in japan and the u.s.a.;

group 14 nigeria, guyana, syria, ethiopia, the people's democratic republic of yemen;

group 15 peru, mexico, the sudan, laos (patriotic front), maldives;

group 16 egypt, cyprus, afghanistan, zaire, kuwait.

Latin American Table Tennis Teams Fare Well at AAA Friendship Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1973)

table tennis teams of latin american countries and regions have achieved remarkable results at the asian-african-latin american friendship invitational tournament here.

the four women's teams from chile, peru, trinidad and tobago, and colombia and the peruvian and chilean men's teams came off group winners in the first-stage group round robin series of the team events, which ended this evening.

the first stage of the team events was keynoted by keen competition and unity and friendship among the players. round after round of warm applause rose as the competitors marched into the arena with hands clasped and held overhead.

the keen contest between the peruvian and mexican men's teams this morning aroused great interest among the spectators. though it continued through lunch time, the spectators stayed on and warmly applauded their excellent performance.

peru's all-round player luis legarda, three-time men's singles champion in south america, scored three wins for his team. in the seventh tie, when he met mexican national singles champion roberto otero, the score tied at least ten times in each of the two sets played. legarda won the match by the same score of 23:21.

the mexican team displayed a tenacious fighting spirit, though it was trailing behind. after the match, players of the two countries hugged one another when warm applause burst forth from the spectators.

alfredo salazar, leader of the peruvian delegation, said: "we've learned a lot from the contest. friendship first, friendship second and friendship to the last, our encounter is based on this. there is no winner or loser between us."

the contest between the men's teams of trinidad and tobago and cambodia today was one of the most beautiful, hard-fought battles among the hundreds of matches played in the past two days. at first the trinidad and tobago team led 4:2, but the cambodian team fought back courageously to win three straight matches and the contest 5:4. in the last set of the last match, lionel darceuil of trinidad and tobago fell when he trailed 15:18. but he picked himself up and with tenacious will retrieved a seemingly impossible shot and scored. the spectators warmly applauded.

the caribbean champion, the guyana men's team, today met the african champion team of nigeria which plays an effective attacking game. the guyana team fought tenaciously. in the second set of the fourth match, the lead changed hands repeatedly until the score came to 20 all. the guyana team lost to nigerian team in the end.

in the past two days, latin american teams have played more than 120 matches with more than fifty asian and african teams in an atmosphere of friendship and unity. their fine skill and sportsmanship have deeply impressed the spectators.

just as the dominican player carlos garcia has put it, "win or loss, each match enables us to make some more friends." whether in the practising courts or in the competition hall, one can see old friends and new acquaintances chatting cordially, learning from one another and encouraging one another. mexican woman player b. palafox has forged profound friendship with sri lanka's nandini daniel. when they met in the competition arena yesterday evening, daniel took out an album and asked palafox to autograph it as a permanent reminder of the days they have spent together.

the spectators warmly applaud the sportsmanship of the players even more than their excellent skill. take the match between cuban man player r. gutierrez and 13-year-old yap chin boon from singapore for example. though he trailed far behind, the cuban player gestured to the umpire when his young opponent hit a difficult-to-judge edge ball. after lossing the game, he immediately ran over and put the singapore boy on his shoulder as an expression of congratulation.

players from other latin american countries and regions also displayed good sportsmanship and a fighting spirit at the current tournament. faced with strong teams from the democratic republic of viet nam, japan, korea, china and nigeria respectively, the teams of jamaica, ecuador, costa rica and guyana smashed courageously and were up to

their level best. the teams of curacao, bolivia, uruguay and dominica also played very well.

placed second in their respective groups were the men's teams from mexico, argentina, guyana, trinidad and tobago, barbados and colombia, and the women's teams of ecuador, jamaica, argentina, cuba and barbados.

both the men's and women's team events will enter the second stage tomorrow, when teams of the same group placings in the first stage shall play each other in four groups on a round robin basis.

First Stage Group Series for Men's Team Event at AAA Tournament End

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1973)

the first stage group round robin series for the men's team event at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament concluded here this evening after two days of keen competitions among 80 teams.

among the 16 group winners are japan, the democratic people's republic of korea, china and the democratic republic of viet nam, the first four seeded men's teams for the current tournament.

the other winners are iran, hongkong, cambodia, the philippines, thailand, chile, india, the republic of south viet nam, ghana, nigeria, peru and egypt.

of the 16 seeded teams decided by the tournament's ten-nation technical consultation committee, malaysia, argentina, colombia and kenya dropped to the second places in their respective groups.

the men's team competition this evening was replete with excitements as many of the matches were deciding which teams would emerge as winners of the groups. uproarious cheers burst out now and then for both the fine play of the hard-working teams and the friendly atmosphere that developed in peking's two biggest indoor stadiums.

the match between the men's teams of cambodia and trinidad and tobago was one of the most gruelling and exciting in the a.a.a. tournament so far. the latin american team had a commanding lead of 4:2, but the fighting cambodians played every shot to kill and took the next three points to win the match and the group series.

lionel darceuil, the current caribbean men's singles champion, slipped, but he courageously leapt up and retrieved the seemingly impossible shot, and won the point amid warm applause. there was a tremendous ovation for both teams after the match was over.

the malaysian men's team, which was placed fifth at last year's asian championships, lost to the philippines 2:5 after a courageous fight. three of the five individual matches they lost were extended to three sets. the play of the philippine team was impressive.

ghana defeated jordan 5:1 and egypt won a straight victory from kuwait to be winners of their respective groups.

the young players,from singapore, varying from 13 to 17 in age, won two individual matches this evening before losing their team contest to the chinese team. yap chin boon, the youngest, drew repeated applause from the spectators for his well-trained play that helped him take two straight sets from china's chung kao-shan, a chinese compatriot from taiwan province residing abroad.

the players of the palestinian team and the team of the chinese compatriots from china's taiwan province residing in japan and the u.s.a. were another focus of attention in the capital indoor stadium this evening. after the match was over, hand in hand they posed for pictures and turned about to wave back to the cheering crowd.

Many Asian Teams Lead at AAA Table Tennis Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1973)

the first stage group round robin series of the team events at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament concluded here tonight. eleven men's and ten women's teams from asia placed first in their respective groups and entered the top pool of the last sixteen.

another round robin series will start tomorrow when teams of the same placings shall play each other in four groups.

seven of asia's eleven winning men's teams are seeded. they are: china, the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam, japan, iran, india and hongkong.

the men's team of the republic of south viet nam defeated the seeded kenyan team and the dominican, sierre leone and guinean teams to finish first in its group. the spectators

were full of praises for the team, which was trained in difficult war conditions.

the cambodian men's team emerged victorious in its group after defeating the seeded team of trinidad and tobago. the philippine men's team won from the seeded malaysian team, and the men's team of thailand overcome the seeded argentine team. both have entered the top pool of the last sixteen.

among the ten winning women's teams from asia, the teams from china, korea, the d.r.v.n., japan, india, malaysia and the philippines are seeded. the other three winning women's teams are: the team of the republic of south viet nam which defeated the seeded ghanaian team; the burmese team which overcame the seeded cuban team; and the team from cyprus which won from the seeded team of uganda. this shows that asian women's teams are growing in strength.

the women's teams of the laos (patriotic front), pakistan, nepal, sri lanka, syria, iraq, thailand, hongkong and macao finished second in their respective groups.

the asian runners-up in the men's team groups come from pakistan, burma, nepal, lebanon, malaysia, iraq, cyprus and macao.

an exciting match was played between the men's teams of cambodia and trinidad and tobago this evening. when the cambodian team was trailing 2:4, kim yong of the team intensified his attack and defeated stephen wade 21:15 and 21:16. this greatly encouraged cambodia's khau bou and liang siung who won two more points and the match for the team.

Teams Regrouped for Second Stage of Play at AAA Table Tennis Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1973)

here is how the teams are regrouped for the second stage of the men's and women's team events beginning tomorrow at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament here:

men's:

group one: winners of groups 1-4 in the first stage. 1. japan, 2. iran, 3. hongkong, 4. cambodia.

group two: winners of groups 5-8 in the first stage. 1. democratic people's republic of korea, 2. the philippines, 3. thailand, 4. chile.

group three: winners of groups 9-12 in the first stage. 1. china, 2. india, 3. republic of south viet nam, 4. ghana.

group four: winners of groups 13-16 in the first stage. 1. democratic republic of viet nam, 2. nigeria, 3. peru, 4.egypt.

the above teams will play for the first to 16th places.

group five: second place winners of groups 1-4 in the first stage. 1. pakistan, 2. burma, 3. nepal, 4. trinidad and tobago.

group six: second place winners of groups 5-8 in the first stage. 1. lebanon, 2. malaysia, 3. argentina, 4. colombia.

group seven: second place winners of groups 9-12 in the first stage. 1. barbados, 2. macao, 3. kenya, 4. togo.

group eight: second place winners of groups 13-16. 1. iraq, 2. guyana, 3. mexico, 4. cyprus.

group nine: third places of groups 1-4 in the first stage. 1. ecuador, 2. uruguay, 3. tunisia, 4. dahomey.

group ten: third places of groups 5-8 in the first stage. 1. sri lanka, 2. venezuela, 3. puerto rico, 4. tanzania.

group eleven: third places of groups 9-12 in the first stage. 1. singapore, 2. curacao, 3.dominican republic, 4. jordan.

group twelve: third places of groups 13-16 in the first stage. 1. palestine, 2. syria, 3. the sudan, 4. afghanistan.

group thirteen: fourth places of groups 1-4 in the first stage. 1. mauritius, 2. senegal, 3. panama, 4. bolivia.

group fourteen: fourth places of groups 5-8 in the first stage. 1. costa rica, 2. algeria, 3. uganda, 4. yemen arab republic.

group fifteen: fourth places of groups 9-12 in the first stage. 1. cuba, 2. nicaragua, 3. guinea, 4. aruba.

group sixteen: fourth places of groups 12-16 in the first stage. 1. jamaica, 2. ethiopia, 3. laos (patriotic front), 4. zaire.

group seventeen: fifth places of groups 1-4 in the first stage. 1. liberia, 2. zambia, 3. cameroon, 4. somalia.

group eighteen: fifth places of groups 5-8 in the first stage. 1. upper volta, 2. the congo, 3. burundi, 4. mali.

group nineteen: fifth places of groups 9-12 in the first stage. 1. gambia, 2. madagascar, 3. sierra leone, 4. equatorial guinea.

group twenty: fifth places of groups 13-16 in the first stage. 1. chinese compatriots from china's taiwan province residing in japan and the u.s., 2. people's democratic republic of yemen, 3. maldives, 4. kuwait.

women's:

group one: winners of groups 1-4 in the first stage. 1. china, 2. the philippines, 3. burma, 4. cyprus.

group two: winners of groups 5-8 in the first stage. 1. japan, 2. trinidad and tobago, 3. colombia, 4. egypt.

group three: winners of groups 9-12 in the first stage. 1. democratic people's republic of korea, 2. malaysia, 3. peru, 4. nigeria.

group four: winners of groups 13-16 in the first stage. 1. india, 2. democratic republic of viet nam, 3. republic of south viet nam, 4. chile.

the above teams will play for the first to 16th places.

group five: second place winners of groups 1-4 in the first stage. 1. nepal, 2. macao, 3. cuba, 4. uganda.

group six: second place winners of groups 5-8 in the first stage. 1. pakistan, 2. hongkong, 3. ecuador, 4. jamaica.

group seven: second place winners of groups 9-12 in the first stage. 1. thailand, 2. syria, 3. barbados, 4. iraq.

groups eight: second place winners of groups 13-16 in the first stage. 1. laos (patriotic front), 2. sri lanka, 3. ghana, 4. argentina.

group nine: third places of groups 1-4 in the first stage. 1. venezuela, 2. kenya, 3. mauritius, 4. togo.

group ten: third places of groups 5-8 in the first stage. 1. mali, 2. singapore, 3. jordan, 4. cambodia.

group eleven: third places of groups 9-12 in the first stage. 1. guyana, 2. uruguay, 3. lebanon, 4. guinea.

group twelve: third places of groups 13-16 in the first stage. 1. somalia, 2. mexico, 3. people's democratic republic of yemen, 4. palestine.

group thirteen: fourth places of groups 1-4 in the first stage. 1. the congo, 2. bolivia, 3. curacao, 4. aruba.

group fourteen: fourth places of groups 5-8 in the first stage. 1. upper volta, 2. ethiopia, 3. dahomey, 4. tunisia.

group fifteen: fourth places of groups 9-12 in the first stage. 1. madagascar, 2. liberia, 3. sierra leone, 4. equatorial guinea.

group sixteen: fourth places of groups 13-16 in the first stage. 1. chinese compatriots from china's taiwan province residing in japan and the u.s., 2. the sudan, 3. cameroon, 4. tanzania.

ASIAN TABLE TENNIS UNION

ATTU Executive Committee Holds Meeting in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1973)

a meeting of the executive committee of the asian table tennis union was held here this afternoon.

attending the meeting were hisao kido, representative of the a.t.t.u. president (japan); choe gi ui, representative of the a.t.t.u. deputy president (democratic people's republic of korea); sung chung, honorary secretary-general (china); tan sock kern, honorary treasurer (singapore); and others.

hisao kido presided over the meeting, which heard reports on the union's work and finance, and a report by yositomi wemura, secretary-general of the organizing committee of the second asian table tennis championships, on the preparations for the championships. those present expressed satisfaction with the achievements of the a.t.t.u. since it's formation and the preparatory work for the 2nd a.t.t.c., and approved the scope of invitation and competition regulations for the second a.t.t.c..

the meeting proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

September 7, 1973 No. 5451

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10TH CPC NATIONAL CONGRESS

Report on the Revision of the Party Constitution

(delivered at the 10th National Congress of the Communist Party of China on Aug. 24 and adopted on Aug. 28, 1973)

Wang Hung-wen

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1973)

comrades exclamation

as entrusted by the central committee of the party, i will now give a brief explanation of the revision of our party's constitution.

in accordance with the instructions of chairman mao and the party's central committee concerning the revision of the party constitution, a working conference of the central committee which was convened last may discussed the question of revising the party constitution adopted at the ninth national congress. after that conference, the party committees of the provinces, the municipalities directly under the central authority, and the autonomous regions, the party committees of the greater military commands and the party organizations directly under the central committee all set up groups for the revision of the party constitution, extensively consulted the masses inside and outside the party and formally submitted 41

drafts to the central committee. at the same time, the masses inside and outside the party in various places directly mailed in many suggestions for revision. the draft of the revised constitution now submitted to the congress for discussion was drawn up according to chairman mao's specific proposals for the revision and on the basis of serious study of all the drafts and suggestions sent in.

in the discussion on the revision, all party comrades were of the view that since the party's ninth national congress, the whole party, army and people, guided by the line of that congress, which was formulated under the personal direction of chairman mao, have done the work of struggle-criticism-transformation in the great proletarian cultural revolution in a deep-going way, smashed the lin piao anti-party clique and won great victories in all aspects of the domestic and international struggles. practice over the past four years and more has fully proved that both the political line and organizational line of the ninth congress are correct. the party constitution adopted by the ninth congress upholds our party's consistent and fundamental principles, reflects the new experience of the great proletarian cultural revolution and has played a positive part in the political life of our whole party, army and people. the stipulations in the party constitution adopted by the ninth congress regarding the nature, guiding ideology, basic programme and basic line of our party have been retained in the general programme of the present draft. some adjustments have been made in the structure and content. there are not many changes in the articles. the number of words has been slightly reduced. the paragraph concerning lin piao in the general programme of the party constitution adopted by the ninth congress was completely deleted. this was the unanimous demand of the whole party, army and people. it was also the inevitable result of lin piao's betrayal of the party and the country and his own final rejection of the party and people.

compared with the party constitution adopted by the ninth congress, the present draft is mainly characterized by its richer content with regard to the experience of the struggle between the two lines. this was a common feature of all the drafts sent in. under the leadership of chairman mao, our party has been victorious in the ten major struggles between the two lines and accumulated rich experience of defeating right and "left" opportunist lines, which is most valuable to the whole party. chairman mao says, "(boldface begins) to lead the revolution to victory, a political party must depend on the correctness of its own political line and the solidity of its own

organization (boldface ends)." all the comrades of our party must pay close attention to the question of line, persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, strengthen our party building and ensure that the party's basic line for the historical period of socialism is carried through.

what has been added in the draft in this respect?

one. concerning the great proletarian cultural revolution. the great proletarian cultural revolution is a great political revolution carried out under the conditions of socialism by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, and it is also a deep-going party consolidation movement. during the great proletarian cultural revolution the whole party, army and people, under the leadership of chairman mao, have smashed the two bourgeois headquarters, the one headed by liu shao-chi and the other headed by lin piao, thus striking a hard blow at all domestic and international reactionary forces. (boldface begins) the current great proletarian cultural revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism (boldface ends). the draft fully affirms the great victories and the tremendous significance of this revolution and has the following statement explicitly written into it: "revolutions like this will have to be carried out many times in the future." historical experience tells us that not only will the struggle between the two classes and the two roads in society at home inevitably find expression in our party, but imperialism and social-imperialism abroad will inevitably recruit agents from within our party in order to carry out aggression and subversion against us. in 1966 when the great proletarian cultural revolution was just rising, chairman mao already pointed out: "(boldface begins) great disorder across the land leads to great order. and so once again every seven or eight years. monsters and demons will jump out themselves. determined by their own class nature, they are bound to jump out (boldface ends)." the living reality of class struggle has confirmed and will continue to confirm this objective law as revealed by chairman mao. we must heighten our vigilance and understand the protractedness and complexity of this struggle. in order to constantly consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and seize new victories for the socialist cause, it is necessary to deepen the socialist revolution in the ideological, political and economic spheres, to transform all those parts of the superstructure that do not conform to the socialist economic base and carry out many great political revolutions such as the great proletarian cultural revolution.

two. adherence to the principles: "(boldface begins) practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire (boldface ends)." of these three principles -- "the three dos and three don'ts" -- put forward by chairman mao, the most fundamental is to practise marxism and not revisionism. if one practises marxism and whole-heartedly serves the interests of the vast majority of the people of china and the world, one is obliged to work for unity and be open and aboveboard; if one practises revisionism and exclusively serves the small number of exploiting class elements, one will inevitably go in for splits, intrigues and conspiracy. revisionism is an international bourgeois ideological trend. revisionists are agents whom the bourgeoisie, and imperialism, revisionism and reaction plant in our party by means of sending them in or recruiting them from our ranks. liu shao-chi, lin piao and similar careerists, conspirators, double-dealers and absolutely unrepentant capitalist-roaders, though they manifested themselves in somewhat different ways, were all essentially the same; they were all chieftains in practising revisionism and thoroughly turned bourgeois ideologically, politically and in their way of life. they were rotten to the core exclamation chairman mao says, "(boldface begins) the rise to power of revisionism means the rise to power of the bourgeoisie (boldface ends)." this is absolutely true. the principles of "the three dos and three don'ts" have been entered into the general programme of the draft in accordance with suggestions sent in. in point (1) under article 3 concerning the requirements for party members and in point (1) under article 12 concerning the tasks of the primary party organizations, the words "criticize revisionism" have been added in accordance with the views expressed by the worker, peasant and soldier comrades at the forum held by the peking municipal party committee on the revision of the party constitution as well as suggestions from some provinces and municipalities. revisionism remains the main danger today. to study marxism and criticize revisionism is our long-term task for strengthening the building of our party ideologically.

three. we must have the revolutionary spirit of daring to go against the tide. chairman mao pointed out: (boldface begins) going against the tide is a marxist-leninist principle (boldface ends). during the discussions on the revision of party constitution, many comrades, reviewing the party's history and their own experiences, held that this was most important in the two-line struggle within the party. in the early period of the democratic revolution, there were several occasions when wrong lines held sway in our party. in the later period of the democratic revolution and in the period of socialist

revolution, when the correct line represented by chairman mao has been predominant, there have also been lessons in that certain wrong lines or wrong views were taken as correct for a time by many people and supported as such. the correct line represented by chairman mao has waged resolute struggles against those errors and won out. when confronted with issues that concern the line and the overall situation, a true communist must act without any selfish considerations and dare to go against the tide, fearing neither removal from his post, expulsion from the party, imprisonment, divorce nor guillotine.

of course, in the face of an erroneous trend there is not only the question of whether one dares go against it but also that of whether one is able to distinguish it. class struggle and the two-line struggle in the historical period of socialism are extremely complex. when one tendency is covered by another, many comrades often fail to note it. moreover, those who intrigue and conspire deliberately put up false fronts, which makes it all the more difficult to discern. through discussion, many comrades have come to realize that according to the dialectic materialist point of view, all objective things are knowable. "(boldface begins) the naked eye is not enough, we must have the aid of the telescope and the microscope. the marxist method is our telescope and microscope in political and military matters (boldface ends)." so long as one diligently studies the works of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and those of chairman mao, takes an active part in the actual struggle and works hard to remould one's world outlook, one can constantly raise the ability to distinguish genuine from sham marxism and differentiate between correct and wrong lines and views.

in waging struggle, we must study chairman mao's theory concerning the struggle between the two lines, and learn from his practice; we must not only be firm in principle, but also carry out correct policies, drew a clear distinction between the two types of contradictions of different nature, make sure to unite with the vast majority and observe party discipline.

four. we must train millions of successors for the cause of the proletarian revolution in the course of mass struggles. chairman mao said, "(boldface begins) in order to guarantee that our party and country do not change their colour, we must not only have a correct line and correct policies but must train and bring up millions of successors who will carry on the cause of proletarian revolution (boldface ends)." as stated above, those to be trained are not just one or two persons, but millions. such a task cannot be fulfilled unless the whole

party attaches importance to it. in discussing the revision of the party constitution, many elder comrades expressed the strong desire that we must further improve the work of training successors, so that the cause of our proletarian revolution initiated by the party under the leadership of chairman mao will be carried forward by an endless flow of successors. many young comrades on their part warmly pledged to learn modestly from the strong points of veteran cadres who have been tempered through long years of revolutionary war and revolutionary struggle and have rich experience, to be strict with themselves and to do their best to carry on the revolution. both veteran and new cadres expressed their determination to learn each other's strong points and overcome their own shortcomings. in the light of the views expressed, a sentence about the necessity of training successors has been added to the general programme of the draft, and another sentence about the application of the principle of combining the old, the middle-aged and the young in leading bodies at all levels has been added to the articles. we must, in accordance with the five requirements chairman mao has laid down for successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution, lay stress on selecting outstanding persons from among the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants and placing them in leading posts at all levels. attention must also be paid to training women cadres and minority nationality cadres.

five. we must strengthen the party's centralized leadership and promote the party's traditional style of work. the political party of the proletariat is the highest form of the organization of the proletariat, and the party must exercise leadership in everything; this is an important marxist principle. the draft has incorporated suggestions from various units on strengthening the party's centralized leadership. it is laid down in the articles that state organs, the people's liberation army and revolutionary mass organizations "must all accept the party's centralized leadership". organizationally, the party's centralized leadership should be given expression in two respects: first, as regards the relationship between various organizations at the same level, (boldface begins) of the seven sectors -- industry, agriculture, commerce, culture and education, the army, the government and the party -- it is the party that exercises overall leadership (boldface ends); the party is not parallel to the others and still less is it under the leadership of any other. second, as regards the relationship between higher and lower levels, the lower level is subordinate to the higher level, and the entire party is subordinate to the central committee. this has

long been a rule in our party and it must be adhered to. we must strengthen the party's centralized leadership, and a party committee's leadership must not be replaced by a "joint conference" of several sectors. but at the same time, it is necessary to give full play to the role of the revolutionary committees, the other sectors and organizations at all levels. the party committee must practise democratic centralism and strengthen its collective leadership. it must unite people "from all corners of the country" and not practise mountain-stronghold sectionalism. it must "let all people have their say" and not "let one person alone have the say". the most essential thing about the party's centralized leadership is leadership through a correct ideological and political line. party committees at all levels must, on the basis of chairman mao's revolutionary line, achieve (boldface begins) unity in thinking, policy, plan, command and action (boldface ends).

the style of integrating theory with practice, maintaining close ties with the masses and practising criticism and self-criticism has been written into the general programme of the draft. communists of the older generations are familiar with this fine tradition of our party as cultivated by chairman mao, however, they still face the question of how to carry it forward under new historical conditions, whereas for the many new party members, there is the question of learning, inheriting and carrying it forward. chairman mao often educates us with accounts of the party's activities in its years of bitter struggle, asking us to share the same lot, rough or smooth, with the broad masses. we must beware of the inroads of bourgeois ideology and the attacks by sugarcoated bullets; we must be modest and prudent, work hard and lead a plain life, resolutely oppose privilege and earnestly overcome all such unhealthy tendencies as "going in by the back door".

now, i would like to discuss with special emphasis the question of accepting criticism and supervision from the masses. ours is a socialist country under the dictatorship of the proletariat. the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the masses of working people are the masters of our country. they have the right to exercise revolutionary supervision over cadres of all ranks of our party and state organs. this concept has taken deeper root throughout the party, thanks to the great proletarian cultural revolution. however, there are still a small number of cadres, especially some leading cadres, who will not tolerate differing views from the masses inside or outside the party. they even suppress criticism and retaliate, and it is quite serious in some

individual cases. in handling problems among the people, party discipline absolutely forbids such wrong practices as resorting to "suppression if unable to persuade, and arrest if unable to suppress". in the draft, the sentence that "it is absolutely impermissible to suppress criticism and to retaliate" has been added to the articles. we should approach this question from the high plane of two-line struggle to understand it, and resolutely fight against such violations of party discipline. we must have faith in the masses, rely on them, constantly use the weapons of arousing the masses to air their views freely, write big-character posters and hold great debates and strive "(boldface begins) to create a political situation in which there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness, so as to facilitate our socialist revolution and socialist construction, make it easier to overcome difficulties, enable our country to build a modern industry and modern agriculture at a fairly rapid pace, consolidate our party and state and make them better able to weather storm and stress (boldface ends)."

six. it is our party's consistent principle to uphold proletarian internationalism. this time we have further included "oppose great-power chauvinism" in the draft. we will forever stand together with the proletariat and the revolutionary people of the world to oppose imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction, and at present to oppose especially the hegemonism of the two superpowers -- the u.s. and the u.s.s.r. the danger of a new world war still exists. we must, without fail, prepare well against any war of aggression and guard against surprise attack by imperialism and social-imperialism.

chairman mao says: "(boldface begins) in our international relations, we chinese people should get rid of great-power chauvinism resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely (boldface ends)." our country has a large population, vast territory and abundant resources. we must make our country prosperous and strong and we are fully capable of doing it. however, we must persist in the principle of "(boldface begins) never seek hegemony (boldface ends)" and must never be a superpower under any circumstances. all party comrades must firmly bear in mind chairman mao's teachings that we must never be conceited, not even after a hundred years, and never be cocky, not even after the twenty-first century. at home, too, we must oppose every manifestation of "great-power" chauvinism, and further strengthen the revolutionary unity of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all the nationalities of the country to speed

up our socialist revolution and socialist construction and strive to fulfil our due internationalist obligations.

comrades exclamation ours is a great, glorious and correct party. we are confident that the whole party, acting according to the political line defined by the tenth congress and the new party constitution adopted by it, can surely build our party into a stronger and more vigorous one. let us, under the leadership of the party's central committee headed by chairman mao, (boldface begins) unite to win still greater victories (boldface ends) exclamation

constitution of the communist party of china

(adopted by the tenth national congress of the communist party of china on august 28, 1973)

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1973)

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chapter 1

general programme

the communist party of china is the political party of the proletariat, the vanguard of the proletariat.

the communist party of china takes marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as the theoretical basis guiding its thinking.

the basic programme of the communist party of china is the complete overthrow of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in place of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and the triumph of socialism over capitalism. the ultimate aim of the party is the realization of communism.

through more than fifty years of arduous struggle, the communist party of china has led the chinese people in winning complete victory in the new-democratic revolution, great victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction and great victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. throughout this historical period, there are classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of capitalist restoration and there is the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism. these contradictions can be resolved only by depending on the theory of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and on practice under its guidance.

such is china's great proletarian cultural revolution, a great political revolution carried out under the conditions of socialism by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent capitalist restoration. revolutions like this will have to be carried out many times in the future.

the party must rely on the working class, strengthen the worker-peasant alliance and lead the people of all the nationalities of our country in carrying on the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment; lead the people in building socialism independently and with the initiative in our own hands, through self-reliance, hard struggle, diligence and thrift and by going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results; and lead them in preparing against war and natural disasters and doing everything for the people.

the communist party of china upholds proletarian internationalism and opposes great-power chauvinism; it firmly unites with the genuine marxist-leninist parties and organizations the world over, unites with the proletariat, the oppressed people and nations of the whole world and fights together with them to oppose the hegemonism of the two superpowers -- the united states and the soviet union -- to overthrow imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction, and to abolish the system of exploitation of man by man over the globe, so that all mankind will be emancipated.

the communist party of china has strengthened itself and grown in the course of the struggle against both right and "left" opportunist lines. comrades throughout the party must have the revolutionary spirit of daring to go against the tide, must adhere to the principles of practising marxism and not revisionism, working for unity and not for splits, and being open and aboveboard and not engaging in intrigues and conspiracy, must be good at correctly distinguishing contradictions among the people

from those between ourselves and the enemy and correctly handling them, must develop the style of integrating theory with practice, maintaining close ties with the masses and practising criticism and self-criticism, and must train millions of successors for the cause of proletarian revolution, so as to ensure that the party's cause will advance forever along the marxist line.

the future is bright; the road is tortuous. members of the communist party of china, who dedicate their lives to the struggle for communism, must be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory exclamation

chapter ii

membership

article 1 any chinese worker, poor peasant, lower-middle peasant, revolutionary armyman or any other revolutionary element who has reached the age of eighteen and who accepts the constitution of the party, joins a party organization and works actively in it, carries out the party's decisions, observes party discipline and pays membership dues may become a member of the communist party of china.

article 2 applicants for party membership must go through the procedure for admission individually. an applicant must be recommended by two party members, fill out an application form for party membership and be examined by a party branch, which must seek the opinions of the broad masses inside and outside the party. application is subject to acceptance by the general membership meeting of the party branch and approval by the next higher party committee.

article 3 members of the communist party of china must:

(1) conscientiously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and criticize revisionism;

(2) work for the interests of the vast majority of people of china and the world;

(3) be able at uniting with the great majority, including those who have wrongly opposed them but are sincerely correcting their mistakes; however, special vigilance must be maintained against careerists, conspirators and double-dealers so as to prevent such bad elements from usurping the leadership of the party

and the state at any level and guarantee that the leadership of the party and the state always remains in the hands of marxist-revolutionaries;

(4) consult with the masses when matters arise;

(5) be bold in making criticism and self-criticism.

article 4 when party members violate party discipline, the party organizations at the levels concerned shall, within their functions and powers and on the merits of each case, take appropriate disciplinary measures -- warning, serious warning, removal from posts in the party, placing on probation within the party, or expulsion from the party.

the period for which a party member is placed on probation shall not exceed two years. during this period, he has no right to vote or elect or be elected.

a party member whose revolutionary will has degenerated and who does not change despite repeated education may be persuaded to withdraw from the party.

when a party member asks to withdraw from the party, the party branch concerned shall, with the approval of its general membership meeting, remove his name from the party rolls and report the matter to the next higher party committee for the record.

proven renegades, enemy agents, absolutely unrepentant persons in power taking the capitalist road, degenerates and alien-class elements must be cleared out of the party and not be re-admitted.

chapter iii

organizational principle of the party

article 5 the organizational principle of the party is democratic centralism.

the leading bodies of the party at all levels shall be elected through democratic consultation in accordance with the requirements for successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution and the principle of combining the old, the middle-aged and the young.

the whole party must observe unified discipline: the individual is subordinate to the organization, the minority is subordinate to the majority, the lower level is

subordinate to the higher level, and the entire party is subordinate to the central committee.

leading bodies of the party at all levels shall regularly report on their work to congresses or general membership meetings, constantly listen to the opinions of the masses both inside and outside the party and accept their supervision. party members have the right to criticize organizations and leading members of the party at all levels and make proposals to them. if a party member holds different views with regard to the decisions or directives of the party organizations, he is allowed to reserve his views and has the right to bypass the immediate leadership and report directly to higher levels, up to and including the central committee and the chairman of the central committee. it is absolutely impermissible to suppress criticism and to retaliate. it is essential to create a political situation in which there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness.

article 6 the highest leading body of the party is the national party congress and, when it is not in session, the central committee elected by it. the leading bodies of party organizations in the localities, in army units and in various departments are the party congresses or general membership meetings at their respective levels and the party committees elected by them. party congresses at all levels are convened by party committees at their respective levels. the convening of party congresses in the localities, in army units and in various departments and their elected party committee members are subject to approval by the higher party organizations.

party committees at all levels shall set up their working bodies or dispatch their representative organs in accordance with the principles of close ties with the masses and simple and efficient structure.

article 7 state organs, the people's liberation army and the militia, labour unions, poor and lower-middle peasant associations, women's federations, the communist youth league, the red guards, the little red guards and other revolutionary mass organizations must all accept the centralized leadership of the party.

party committees or leading party groups may be set up in state organs and popular organizations.

chapter iv

central organizations of the party

article 8 the national party congress shall be convened every five years. under special circumstances, it may be convened before its due date or postponed.

article 9 the plenary session of the central committee of the party elects the political bureau of the central committee, the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee and the chairman and vice-chairmen of the central committee.

the plenary session of the central committee of the party is convened by the political bureau of the central committee.

when the central committee is not in plenary session, the political bureau of the central committee and its standing committee exercise the functions and powers of the central committee.

under the leadership of the chairman, vice-chairmen and the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee, a number of necessary organs, which are compact and efficient, shall be set up to attend to the day-to-day work of the party, the government and the army in a centralized way.

chapter v

party organizations in the localities and the army units

article 10 local party congresses at the county level and upwards and party congresses in the people's liberation army at the regimental level and upwards shall be convened every three years. under special circumstances, they may be convened before their due date or postponed.

party committees at all levels in the localities and the army units elect their standing committees, secretaries and deputy secretaries.

chapter vi

primary organizations of the party

article 11 party branches, general party branches or primary party committees shall be set up in factories, mines and other enterprises, people's communes, offices, schools, shops, neighbourhoods, companies of the people's liberation army and other primary units in accordance with the requirements of the revolutionary struggle and the size of the party membership.

party branches and general party branches shall hold elections once a year and primary party committees shall hold elections every two years. under special circumstances, the election may take place before its due date or be postponed.

article 12 the main tasks of the primary organizations of the party are:

(1) to lead the party members and non-party members in studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought conscientiously and criticizing revisionism;

(2) to give constant education to the party members and non-party members concerning the ideological and political line and lead them in fighting resolutely against the class enemy;

(3) to propagate and carry out the policies of the party, implement its decisions and fulfil every task assigned by the party and the state;

(4) to maintain close ties with the masses, constantly listen to their opinions and demands and wage an active ideological struggle so as to keep party life vigorous;

(5) to take in new party members, enforce party discipline and constantly consolidate the party organizations, getting rid of the stale and taking in the fresh, so as to maintain the purity of the party ranks.

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Deep-Going Development of Revolution in Education at Peking University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 20, 1973)

(NCNA August 19, 1973) Motivated by the great movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, a new scene of seething enthusiasm is seen everywhere in Peking University.

After a period of participation in criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work and the practice of educational revolution in the midst of factories, rural areas and armed force units, the teachers and students of the faculties of Science, Arts and Foreign Languages have one after the other returned to the university and are seriously summing up their experiences.

With knapsacks on their backs the graduates of the various faculties of this year, filled with boundless enthusiasm and under the leadership of teachers, have marched to the first line of the three great revolutionary movements to undergo comprehensive training before their graduation.

The educational revolution of the entire university is advancing at a quickened pace.

The key link of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work has led and motivated educational revolution, and promoted the continual, intensified development of the educational revolution at Peking University. At present Peking University has brought criticism of revisionism deep into different branches of learning. In the study of "Anti-Dühring," the Department of Economics criticized and repudiated typical examples of the theory of only productive forces count and other fallacies advocated by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. An old professor, who has done research in the History of Economic Theory for several decades, has also enthusiastically joined the struggle by participating in criticism and repudiation on the one hand, and delivering lectures himself on the other. In this spring, the teachers and students of various departments in the Arts Faculty went deep into 29 communes and more than 260 brigades in suburban Peking. Together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, they criticized and repudiated, in correlation with the live facts of class struggle and the struggle in line in the rural areas, the essence of the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. They thoroughly examined and forged the students' ability in analyzing and solving problems, and brought into play the fighting role the Arts Faculty in consolidating the proletarian dictatorship. Some teachers and students of the Department of Philosophy carried out social investigations in factories, rural areas and shops, and wrote a number of investigation reports, criticizing and repudiating the criminal acts of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in attacking the socialist system and glorifying the great victory of the proletarian cultural revolution.

The organization of teaching in coordination with the actual struggle by the various departments of the Arts Faculty in Peking University is beneficial

to basically transforming the former evil academic practice which was separated from proletarian politics, reality, and the workers and peasants. In present the various departments determine the orientation of specialized studies according to the need of consolidating the proletarian dictatorship and socialist construction. They take the study of the actual problems met in the course of socialist revolution and construction as the center of teaching and scientific research. They have incorporated the writings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao into the main course, and added the study of the present situation and criticism and repudiation of capitalism in the curriculum. The courses related to history have also been gradually transformed in the struggle through the effort to implement the principle of "making the past serve the present."

The various departments in the Science Faculty have also made deep-going revolutionary mass criticism in various branches of learning. Guided by the Marxist philosophy of the general Party branch of the Department of Mathematics, organized the teachers to criticize and repudiate idealism and metaphysics in the teaching materials of calculus, and to seriously reform the contents of instruction, teaching method and the compilation of teaching materials for calculus. On this basis, they wrote the article entitled "How Does the Theory of Calculus Originate?" In studying the history of the origin and development of mathmetics, they examined the relationship between theory and practice, science and production. They deeply criticized and repudiated the bourgeois trend of thought in the field of natural science and various kinds of idealist transcendentalism that regarded mathematics as unrelated to production practice. Such lively and vigorous, incisive and effective, revolutionary mass criticism in the midst of branches of learning, raised the awareness of the struggle in line and give impetus to the reform of branches of learning.

In the course of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, Peking University, aiming at the mortal wounds of "the three departures" in the former education system, incessantly conducted revolutionary mass criticism to further strengthen the orientation of running schools with the door open. The teachers and students of the Specialty in Journalism in the Chinese Department went to the Ch'afangtzu commune in the northern suburbs of Tientsin. In the course of combining teaching with the investigation of the pig-raising undertaking, they grasped the fallacies spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in this area and their influence. In their thorough investigation, they seriously studied the positive and negative experiences and wrote an investigation report entitled "The Key Is To Implement Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line and Policies" and a commentary, "Raise Pigs for the Revolution." They worked in coordination with the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work in that area, and work to implement the Party's various policies for the rural areas.

For more than two years, the teachers and students of the different departments of the Arts Faculty of Peking University have spent one-third of their time each year in joining the actual struggle in factories and the countryside. They have successively written several thousand investigation reports and published more than 800 articles in the newspapers and journals. They have also assisted the industrial and mining enterprises, organizations and rural areas to organize various types of reading classes, study classes and more than

600 evening schools in politics for over 40,000 participants. In society, they have more than 200 times given guidance and assistance in the study of the writings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. Such assistance is warmly welcomed by the masses and the attendance reached 60,000.

In the course of seriously consolidating and developing the factories operated by the university, the various departments of the Science Faculty have established a link-up relationship with more than 60 external factories. They have step by step established the new system based on the three-in-one combination of teaching, scientific research and productive labor for combining more properly classroom teaching, laboratory teaching and participation in production practice in internal and external factories. Inside and outside the university they have held 28 sessions of temporary training classes in meteorology, seismography, controllable silicon bio-electronics, mathematical statistics, and materials of superconductivity. More than 1,800 workers and technicians have participated in these courses of study and played a great role in developing production and accelerating socialist construction. The factories operated by the university have increased from three to ten in a few years and the variety of products has extended from several types to scores of categories. Favorable conditions have thus been laid down for on-the-spot teaching and scientific experiment, and meanwhile great wealth has been created for the nation.

Peking University takes criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work as the key link, and implements the principle of linking theory with practice. Considerable results have been achieved in scientific research. Started from the needs of industrial and agricultural production, national defense construction and scientific technical development, and with due consideration given to the objectives and orientation of development of specialized training, the various departments of the Science Faculty have in the past years conducted more than a hundred scientific research projects, among which over 40 have made significant progress and some research projects have already achieved certain results. Some teachers of the Arts Faculty, after considerable research, have written such articles as "The New Storm of Monetary and Financial Crisis in the Bourgeois World." The graduates of the various departments of the Faculty of Science this year have energetically thrown themselves into scientific research. Many workers, peasants, soldiers and university students have manifested a greater ability in analyzing and solving problems in scientific experiments.

Recently, led by their teachers, four students of the specialty in agricultural microbiology went to the Chingho Vermicelli Factory in Peking to study the principle why acid starch precipates starch. They joined the work squad to participate in labor and understood the process of production. They humbly learned from the workers, examined, analyzed the related documents and devised experiment proposals. They conducted experiments together with the workers and technicians in the factory and were able to obtain preliminary results after a month. The workers of the vermicelli factory exclaimed excitedly, "The mystery for several centuries in using acid starch to precipitate starch has been solved."

Among the over 50 students in organic chemistry who have undergone training in scientific research, more than 40 have obtained preliminary results. A student of the pesticide unit produced together with the workers of Peking Municipal Pesticide Plant No. 2 a new fungicide. He put forward a [illegible] logical line of using polyphosphoric acid as a water-absorbing chemical, and in the laboratory, he raised the rate of reaction to condensation at the last stage to over 90 percent. The teachers and students of the groups handling medicine for cardiac blood vessels and anaesthetics worked in cooperation and trial produced a new kind of medicine for resisting acute heart burns and a powerful tranquilizer. A student undergoing training in scientific research had worked in a pharmaceutical factory for over ten years before she came to the university. She possessed rich practical experience, and although her cultural background was inferior, yet due to the severe requirements set for training in scientific research, she made serious efforts and utilized the theories she had learned and her years of practical experience. She shattered the conventions, boldly conducted experiments and obtained good results.

In the past two years the Arts, Science, Foreign languages and other faculties at Peking University organized at different times over 600 teachers to criticize and repudiate idealism and metaphysics in the teaching materials under the guidance of Marxism, Leninism and the thoughts of Mao Tse-tung. They have compiled more than 500 types of new teaching materials capable of meeting initially the present demand for teaching materials. Guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, some teachers in the History Department criticized and repudiated the idealist conception of history and spent more than half a year in compiling a set of teaching materials called "Concise World History." The contents are simple and concise with the important points emphasized. This represents a comparatively successful attempt in the reform of history teaching materials. A professor and several young teachers of the teaching group in physical chemistry and theory of chemical engineering in the Department of Chemistry were one after the other to take up productive labor in several chemical plants in Peking. They conducted widespread investigations on the spot, modestly learned from the workers, seriously summed up the experience of production practice and broke through the bounds of old teaching materials based on the sealed-up system of going from concept to concept. They have compiled the new teaching material called "Chemical Kinetics and the Principle of the Effector" which combines better theory with practice. New results are thus obtained in the reform of teaching materials in physical chemistry.

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LANGUAGE REFORM

There Is Plenty of Room for the Development of Simplified Chinese Characters

by

Pu Li (卜 力)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 22, 1973)

Actually how many characters are there in the Chinese written language? It is extremely difficult to provide a correct answer to this question. Through several thousand years of accumulation, the amount is enormous. If based on openly published dictionaries containing more entries, there should be about 50,000 Chinese characters. Of these, the overwhelming majority are obsolete characters of variants and no longer in current use. Those still in use total about 10,000 the majority of which are variants, words used in specialized fields and unusual words.

According to statistics from several units, the text of the four volumes of Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung (including footnotes) totalling over 660,000 contains no more than 3,000 different characters. (Because the objectives and methods of the statistics were not the same, the results were not unanimous. The maximum number was listed at 3,094 characters and the minimum was listed at 2,952 characters.) Of these 3,000 characters, only 746 appear more than 100 times each throughout the book, and together, they appear more than 613,000 times and comprise 94.3 percent of the total number of words; 222 characters appear 50 to 100 times each, and together, they appear over 15,000 times and comprise 2.5 percent of the total number of words. The reamining more than 2,000 characters appear 21,000 times comprising 3.2 percent of the total number of words. Of these over 2,000 characters, some 1,060 characters appear less than 5 times throughout the book, 239 characters appear only twice, and 424 characters appear only once. In contrast with the list of 2,000 commonly used characters published by the Ministry of Education in 1952, 1,837 characters are used in the four volumes of Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung and 163 are not.

What should be the suitable number of Chinese characters used for teaching in primary school? According to the experience of units compiling and writing teaching materials, 3,000 characters should suffice. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, there was a demand for incorporationg 3,500 different Chinese characters into the language readers for primary school, but the actual result of the compilation used less than 3,000 characters. Therefore, they had to add some characters for the names of people and places and literary words. In recent years, the language readers for primary school compiled by some units contain an average of about 2,800 Chinese characters.

The normal type-setting tray of a printing press contains generally from between 2,300 to 3,500 different characters, but the tray containing characters not commonly used actually exceed that. The tray of commonly used characters should suffice for the printing of political works and other general reading

matter; only in the printing of literary works and books in specialized fields such as chemistry and medicine would there be a shortage of characters. The shortage experienced would be characters used specifically in science and technology, characters used to denote the names of persons and places, characters used specifically in literary works, dialects and homonyms. These characters are not commonly used, but their number is not small, and they constitute great difficulty to the development and improvement of mechanization and automation of language work.

For example, a certain printing press had an automatic photo type-setting workshop, and its tray of commonly used characters contained all the characters used in the printing of Chairman Mao's works. They used this tray of commonly used characters and experimented with the setting of types for the Hung-ch'i article "Display Facts and Discuss Reasons" and the NCNA dispatch "What Have I Done for the Motherland?" They used more than 8,000 characters and were short of only a name character and three homonyms. Because of the shortage of these four characters, they had to use characters from the reserve tray several times and because of that, the speed of automatic type-setting was effected.

Judging from the condition of the Chinese characters used for the printing of Chairman Mao's works and language readers for primary school, there are not very many commonly used Chinese characters, and even with the commonly used characters in various specialized fields added, the number of commonly used Chinese characters is still very small. Because there are too many Chinese characters and also there are too many words not commonly used, they impose a very great burden on study by children and adults and offer a very great obstacle to widespread mechanization and automation of language work. Because of this, it is highly necessary to simplify the Chinese characters.

In the early days of national construction, the great leader Chairman Mao pointed out to us that the number of Chinese characters should be greatly simplified and reduced. Only by making them simple in form and in number could that be considered simplification. In compliance with this directive, the departments concerned carried out a great deal of work in the direction of simplifying the Chinese characters, and henceforth work should continue to be carried out unswervingly.

First, efforts should be made in a big way to simplify the Chinese characters not in common use from among the commonly used characters. There is a large number of characters not in common use, and they should be the main focus for simplication. A simple method is through the abolition of variant forms, the changing of unusual names of places, the elimination of classical characters no longer in use in the Chinese language, the changing or elimination of unusual and redundant characters in science and technology, and the changing of the difficult characters used in the transliteration of the names of foreign persons and places. Once these steps are taken, it is possible to remove what has been a burden to the Chinese characters for a number of years.

Secod, simplify the commonly used characters. The method is to use characters with same sound requiring less strokes in place of characters which are complex in structure and not easy to simplify, merge the redundant characters with similar sound and almost similar meaning and eliminate unusual

characters, so that the Chinese written language could be made more refined. Apart from this, there are still many homonyms that are constantly on the increase. Such characters denote only sound but not meaning. The use of Chinese characters to denote sound is often inaccurate. Therefore, consideration should be given to using Chinese phoneticization to replace gradually these characters.

After the reduction of Chinese characters, would the characters be insufficient or the development of vocabulary be restricted? We are of the opinion that this will not take place. The reasons are as follows:

1. The Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung with its extensive text and very rich vocabulary uses only 3,000 different Chinese characters. This means to say, lengthy works of good content actually do not require many different characters.

2. What should be simplified in a big way are characters not in common use. Most of these characters have long lost their meaning and play only a very minor role in modern language. The simplification and elimination of these characters is only proper and fitting.

3. Some of the commonly used characters are complex in structure and not easy to write. People have already substituted them with simple characters for common use, and their extensive circulation and application have caused no confusion over their meaning.

4. The contemporary Chinese language has a very rich and colorful vocabulary, which is developing in a polysyllabic direction. So suitable words can still be found from among the common characters to form new words without adding new characters. Reproductions of ancient classics or writings in specialized fields are an exception and naturally are not restricted by the limitations imposed by the use of simplified characters.

There is plenty of room for the gradual development of simplified Chinese characters in a planned and methodical manner. After simplification, the Chinese written language will be easier to learn and to master. It could be imagined that, when the number of Chinese characters is greatly reduced, pupils can be taught all the commonly used words in the primary school stage, and this will improve the educational level of the entire people. The simplification of the number of characters will create favorable conditions for the mechanization and automation of language work, and provide favorable conditions for practical application prior to the phoneticization of the Chinese characters.

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How Many Characters Have Already Been Simplified?

by

Han Tzu-chu (韩紫竹)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 22, 1973)

The demand for simplifying the Chinese characters is to make the complex and difficult Chinese characters simplified and standardized. Comprehensive work is carried out in the undergoing three directions.

The simplification of the form of the characters. In a resolution passed at a plenary session of the State Council in 1956, the "proposal for simplifying the Chinese characters" was announced. This proposal contained 515 simplified characters and 54 simplified radicals. The 230 simplified characters in the first table had mostly been tried and used by newspapers and journals prior to their announcement, and because of that, the first batch listed in the "proposal" was formally implemented at the time of announcement. The simplified characters in the second table and the simplified radicals in the appended table were subsequently listed separately in the second, third and fourth batches for formal promotion.

After several years of practice and popularization, the Committee for Reforming the Chinese Written Language summed up the four batches of simplified Chinese characters promoted in the past and compiled and published in 1964 the "general table of simplified characters" for use as standard simplified characters. The "general table" was divided into three tables. The first table contained 352 simplified characters that are not used as radicals, the second table contained 132 characters which could be used as radicals and 14 simplified radicals, and the third table contained 1,754 simplified characters evolved from the second table, making a total of 2,238 characters. After the simplification of the former characters with complex structure, strokes used were reduced by almost half, and the speed of writing was nearly doubled.

The reduction of the number of characters. Among the Chinese characters there are large numbers of variants. Their sound and meaning are identical and only their written forms are different. These characters which are "similar in sound and meaning but different in form" are generally at variance and are consequently commonly called variants. In 1951, the Committee for Reforming the Chinese Written Language and the Ministry of Culture jointly published the "table for adjusting the first group of variants" which provided for the elimination of 1,055 variants from printing and type-cutting. For example, in such groups of characters as chi 迹 (跡, 蹟), ch'uang 窗 (窓, 窗, 窗, 牕, 牕), the first word of each group is used as the standard form and the use of all variants in the brackets is discontinued.

In our country, many places are named with characters which are difficult to read and to write. Besides denoting the names of places, the characters basically serve no other purpose. Since 1956, with the approval of the State Council, common characters have been used in place of the difficult

characters denoting the names of places, and over 30 places from the hsien le upward in administrative districts have had their names changed. For example Chouchih (盩厔) hsien in Shensi Province has been changed to Chouchih (周至) hsien, and Ch'ienyang (汧阳) hsien into Ch'ienyang (千阳) hsien. Yüehhsi (越巂) hsien in Szechwan Province has been changed into Yüehhsi (越西) hsien. The new names are easier to read and write, and such words as 盩, 厔, 汧, 巂 are no longer used.

By abolishing the variants, changing the names of places with difficult characters and adopting simplified characters from the "general table of simplified characters" in place of characters with complex structure, more than 1,100 characters have been reduced from the total number of commonly used Chinese characters up to the present.

Adjusting the form of the characters. The types used for printing in China ten years ago were mostly in the Sung form or in imitation of the Sung form, the Hei form (黑体), and the K'ai form (楷体). They are different in form structure from one another, and differences also existed in the same form. People were unable to decide which was the correct form, and that made teaching and application difficult. In 1964, the Ministry of Culture and the Committee for the Reform of the Chinese Written Language jointly published a "table of Chinese character form in general use for printing" to set a standard for the casting of a complete set of printing types. This table in principle used printing types as approximate to the K'ai form of writing as possible and specifically laid down the method of writing 6,196 characters. For example, she 社 is used for (社), wu 吴 is used for (吳), and chi 即 is used for (卽, 卽). The first character in each group is used as the standard form, and all other forms of writing in the brackets are eliminated.

According to investigations conducted by various districts and departments, there are 300 to 400 new simplified characters created by the masses currently in use in society (apart from those evolved from radicals), of which some 67 have been in general use throughout the country. For example, ching-sai 竞宿 (賽), ts'an-t'ing 歹 (餐) 厅, ku-wu 鼓午 (舞), lan-ch'iu 兰 (籃) 球, and yü-suan 予 (預) 算, etc. These have caused many people to mistake them for simplified characters already announced and they have been actively adopted for use. From this could be seen the urgent need of the broad masses of people for simplified Chinese characters.

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PLA CADRES

Party Committee of A Certain PLA Regiment Stationed in Kiangsi Pays Attention to Training Successors to the Revolutionary Cause

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 24, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Nanchang dated August 23, 1973) In the light of Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat come forward in mass struggles and are tempered in the great storms of revolution," the Party committee of a certain regiment of the People's Liberation Army stationed in Kiangsi province actively lead the young cadres to brave the storm and face the world in the midst of mass struggles and to accumulate experience and build up their ability in the course of leading mass struggles, so as to raise their level of leadership work as quickly as possible.

A deputy director of the regiment's political department, Li Chin-hsing is a young cadre promoted from among office cadres. He lacks the experience of basic-level work. Therefore, the Party committee often sends him to stay and work in the companies. After eating, living, working and studying together with the commanders and fighters of the companies, he gradually familiarizes himself with basic-level work.

Young cadre Sung Chao-kuang is promoted from the grassroots to a leading position in this regiment. The Party committee sends him to go back to the grassroots to work for more than one-third of the time every year. Fighting alongside the rank and file, he not only preserves the natural color of an ordinary soldier but also builds up his ability.

In order to enable the young cadres to grow up as quickly as possible in the mass struggles, the regiment's Party committee pays particular attention to giving them timely guidance. When the young cadres meet difficulties in their work, it promptly helps them find out methods for overcoming these difficulties. When they have achieved results, it conscientiously helps them sum up their experience. When they show shortcomings and mistakes, it assumes responsibility of its own accord and enthusiastically helps them to analyze the causes of these shortcomings and mistakes and to learn lessons from them.

On one occasion, the higher level organized and strengthened the tactical exercise of the infantry companies in this regiment. The conditions were complicated and the tasks involved painstaking efforts. After studying the problem, the regiment Party committee decided to let Li Wen-yuan, young chief of the staff who had taken his post only recently, take charge of the organization and command of this exercise. In the course of exercise, regiment commander Chang Lu-yuan enthusiastically taught him his practical experience, went many times with him to climb mountains despite winds and rains and came to the site to discuss the plan for carrying out the exercise. They carefully investigated the various kinds of complicated conditions which might appear in the course of exercise and studied the methods for handling these conditions.

With the help by Chang, Li conducted organizational work carefully and directed operations with firm determination. This tactical exercise was accomplished with excellent results. Li also built up his ability in organization and directing operations.

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Party Committee of A Certain Division of the PLA Chengtu Units Pays Attention to Training Successors to the Revolutionary Cause

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 24, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Chengtu dated August 23, 1973) The Party committee of a certain division of the Chengtu Units of the People's Liberation Army makes bold use of and warmly helps the young cadres who have been newly promoted to the leading positions at and above the regimental level and leads them to go on enhancing their political awareness and building up their working ability in the course of practice and to prove themselves competent for their posts as quickly as possible.

Over 50 percent of the regiment-level cadres of this division are young cadres newly promoted to their positions. In the past three years, most of them came by groups and by stages to study political theories and military skills in the reading classes and instruction teams organized by the units at the divisional level or higher. They received tempering and built up their ability in the course of practical work.

In winter 1971-1972, a certain regiment responsible for defensive works wanted to spare some of the combatants and administrative personnel to participate in the division-wide camp training. The Party committee of the division therefore charged Li Kuang-jung and Lu Wu-hsien, respectively chief of the staff and director of the political department of this regiment who were young cadres recently promoted to their positions, to lead this regiment, so as to train their ability in organization and directing operations. In the course of camping which lasted for a fortnight and longer, these two comrades led the troops to pass through three hsien seats. On the way, they conducted education in the line and in preparedness against war and organized the men to carry out military training and participate in manual labor in aid of the civilians. They cultivated excellent relations with the fraternal army units in the vicinity and the local residents. They accomplished their task of camp training with perfect results in accordance with the requirements set by the higher level. Through this practice of camping, they raised their ideological level and enhanced their ability in organization and directing operations by a remarkable degree.

When the young cadres show some shortcomings and mistakes in their work, the Party committee always takes responsibility for these shortcomings and mistakes of its own accord and gives them warm-hearted help in conscientiously summing up experience and lessons and in doing their work with still better results.

On one occasion, the division conducted a long-march exercise. Its Party committee charged young cadre Yuan Kuei-tsai, deputy commander of a certain regiment, to lead some comrades to pitch tents. He located the camp site in a little town on a high mountain. This little town had only a few wells. The division had to fetch drinking water from a place 1 li away at the foot of the mountain. This hindered the cadres and the fighters from taking rest. Seeing this state of affairs, Hsü Wei-feng, a member of the Party committee of the

division, first examined his lack of all-round consideration and helped Yüan find out the reason why he chose a wrong camp site. Yüan learned this lesson. After that, he paid attention to making investigations and study and exerted himself to do his job well.

In order to raise the ideological level and build up the working ability of the young cadres as quickly as possible, the Party committee of the division often asked the old comrades of the leading groups at the divisional and regimental levels to apply their practical experience in teaching, helping and leading the young cadres.

Chiang Hai-ming, commander of a certain regiment, had served for a comparatively long period of time as chief of the staff and therefore knew very well the work of the headquarters. Szu Hsien-chih, a member of the divisional Party committee and political commissar of a certain regiment, had been director of the political department for a comparatively long period of time and was rather familiar with the work of the political department. These two old comrades enthusiastically treated the young cadres and respectively taught, helped and led the chief of the staff and the director of the political department who had been newly promoted, and told them about their practical experience.

Yang Hsiao-huan, director of the political department of a certain regiment, showed fear of hardships. The regiment's political commissar Li Shun-ch'ang often called on him and had chats with him, telling him his experience in doing political work. With the active help by Li, Yang went on building up his working ability and became ever more confident in doing his work well.

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ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY

China Makes One Million Operations Per Second Electronic Computer

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1973)

china has made its first one million operations per second electronic computer with integrated circuits. it was jointly designed and manufactured by peking university and the peking telecommunications equipment plant and a scientific institute of the ministry of fuel and chemical industries. it has been in operation more than 3,000 hours during the past half year and more. the central processing unit, peripheral equipment, compiler, assembler, and supervisor are up to designed requirements.

an electronic computer with integrated circuits is a third generation computer, following those with electron tubes and transistors. this integrated circuit electronic computer is compact and has a big storage capacity. it works with high calculating speed, high stability and low power consumption.

this electronic computer has a word length of 48 bits, a storage capacity of 130,000 words and 22 pieces of peripheral equipment of nine types including magnetic tapes, magnetic discs, typewriters, punchers and other output-input devices. in the process of trial calculation and operation, an operator used it to solve an equation of 200 orders in a dozen seconds. it would take 100 persons one year to do the calculations. good results were also achieved in operations for dozens of topics including complicated designs for engineering projects, weather forecasting and handling seismic data.

this electronic computer marks another big advance in china's electronic computing technique.

chairman mao teaches: "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour." the success of this project is a result of carrying out chairman mao's instructions on the revolution in education and combining production, use and scientific research.

after peking university in 1969 accepted the task of designing and making this computer it formed a three-in-one group with the peking telecommunications equipment plant and a scientific institute of the ministry of fuel and chemical industries. teachers and students made investigations in factories and listened to workers' opinions.

to help the educational revolution in peking university, the peking telecommunications equipment plant speeded up production of the machine, supplying high quality components

and sending experienced workers and technicians to participate. as the user of this computer, the scientific institute of the ministry of fuel and chemical industries also took part. in this way members of the institute became familiar with this computer and able to use and maintain it. the computer will soon be put in use to accelerate geological prospecting for the petroleum industry.

drawing upon its experience in this project, teachers and students of the electronic computer specialty of peking university edited a new textbook "the principles of electronic computers".

about 100 factories in peking, shanghai, tientsin, nanking and huhehot provided components, devices and equipment for the computer. the peripheral equipment, solid state integrated circuit modules and multi-layer printing cards used in the central processing unit were designed and made in china. some of the equipment was produced for the first time. this not only met the needs for making this computer but accumulated experience for producing similar or bigger electonic computers.

Electronic Techniques Popularized in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 28, 1973)

shanghai has popularized electronic techniques in many factories, in the past two years, applying simple program control as an important step towards fuller automation of production.

at one stage research work and the application of the techniques in this sphere was slowed down because of interference from the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. they created an aura of mystery around the research work, and tried to limit it to a few experts in electronics.

shanghai workers, cadres and technicians have swept away the sense of mystery surrounding electronics. they have been studying the materialist theory of reflection and criticizing reactionary idealist apriorism in the great proletarian cultural revolution and in the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. they have fostered the viewpoint of practice as primary.

this has touched off vigorous mass activity in both research and popularisation of the results of research.

simple program control is employed in many fields, including the cotton, machine-building and chemical industries, and also in handicrafts. the nanshih electro-plating factory now has five program-controlled streamlines for electro-plating, worked out and put into practice by its own efforts. this has reduced the number of operatives in every line from 22 to 13 and greatly lightened labour intensity. the productivity of labour is now 70 per cent higher than when the work was done by handicraft methods in 1968.

by adopting electronic techniques to renovate the main machine work and the dies, the plastic products plant no. 3 has quadrupled its working efficiency. fitted with numeral program control, the automatic lathes in shanghai shipyards can make work-pieces of complicated geometrical shapes. through repeated experimentation, the workers in a small woollen shirt factory have designed and trial-produced a semi-automatic knitting machine working by simple photo-electric program control. following its example, ten other woollen shirt factories have now adopted the same technique; this has given a great impetus to shirt production throughout the city.

to popularize electronic techniques, many factories run short-term classes in cooperation with the colleges and scientific research institutes, and have thus trained 15,000 technicians in electronics from among the workers.

RURAL PEOPLE'S COMMUNES

Southwest China Commune Transforms Tibetan "Hungry Valley"

(NCNA-English Kunming, Aug. 28, 1973)

a people's commune of 5,000 emancipated tibetan serfs in yunnan province, has turned its highland district, previously called "hungry valley", into a thriving place.

for centuries the labouring people in this part of the tiching tibetan autonomous chou, where the tibetan people live in compact communities, groaned under the yoke of the feudal serf system. they were emancipated in the 1956-1957 democratic reform when the serf system in this area was abolished.

till then farming was done with wooden ploughs, sticks and other crude tools, and farming methods remained as they had been in past ages. the serfs, oppressed by the

kuomintang reactionaries as well as by the tibetan serf-masters, lived in a perpetual state of semi-starvation: hence the old name of "hungry valley".

the emancipated serfs organized themselves to form the tungwang people's commune in 1958, soon after the democratic reform. since then the commune has expanded agriculture and developed animal husbandry, forestry and side-line production in a planned way in this area, which is covered by snow-capped mountains 4,000 to 5,000 metres above sea level. the total income of the commune has increased at an average annual rate of 20 per cent in the past 15 years. this formerly grain deficient area now produces a grain surplus.

in the past the serf-masters, at feud with one another, bent on seizing more grassland for their private possession. this often led to clashes of arms between villages. many serfs were killed or kidnapped. now the people there live in harmony and good comradeship in the great family of the commune.

the primitive slash-and-burn farming system is now a thing of the past. new-type ploughs with steel shares have replaced the wooden ploughs. electric threshers are now in use where, before the democratic reform, threshing was done with wooden poles or by the tread of yaks. five small hydro-electric power stations, built by the commune, bring lighting to the homes of the commune members and operate grain processing mills. gone forever are the days when the people used pine wood torches for lighting.

the average grain yield on the commune's 660 hectares of farmland came to 3.9 tons per hectare in 1972, a new record. the number of cattle, yaks, sheep and goats has doubled since 1960 to reach 27,000 head.

before the formation of the commune, apart from a small area of permanent farmland in the valley around the villages, all the fields on the mountain slopes were undermined. every spring trees were felled and burnt and their ashes used as fertilizer to sow barley or buckwheat. since the sloping fields suffered from serious loss of water and soil, their fertility was exhausted after one year of cultivation. they were then abandoned and new land was reclaimed. but this only led to still more widespread soil erosion. crop yields were extremely low.

since the commune came into existence, it has relied on its collective strength to improve farming conditions. year after year the commune members have worked hard to turn the sloping fields into permanent farming terraces. to date, all the commune's farmland is settled. many fields now give high, stable yields. other parts of the sloping land have been turned into grazing grounds or woods.

kaichu of tibetan nationality, the communist party branch secretary of the shangyu production brigade, said that the building of terraced fields giving high, stable yields was beyond individual families of emancipated serfs. farming on their own, they could not transform the mountain slopes and gullies on a large scale.

in building irrigation projects, the commune organized its production teams to combine their efforts in a planned way, according to the principle of exchange of equal values. in all, the commune has built 154 canals and other water ways. the main canals with their branches alone total 463 kilometres in length. irrigation is now available for 70 per cent of the commune's farmland. in many cases the canals skirt sheer cliffs to lead melted snow down from the mountains.

the commune works to an over-all plan in using its 38 grazing grounds. all its more than 40 production teams have been allotted adequate pastures.

to use the grazing grounds fully and rationally, the production teams breed yaks on the higher pastures and raise cattle, sheep, goats, donkeys and horses on the lower slopes and in the valleys. the commune has organized experienced herdsmen in the production teams into herding groups. those who are less strong tend young animals near the villages.

in the busy farming seasons, the herdsmen help with harvesting and sowing. in the busy lambing seasons, the commune members on the farms help with lamb delivery and grass cutting. agriculture provides the livestock with fodder while animal husbandry provides agriculture with draft animals and manure.

the commune has extended its forests and grows fruit trees and medicinal plants. as commune members put it, "using its labour force fully and rationally, our commune has turned barren mountains into a source of wealth."

the commune has delivered 1,640 tons of surplus grain to the state in the past seven years, and the commune members have also increased their collective reserves and family grain reserves. in addition, the commune has sold to the state large numbers of cattle and sheep for meat and quantities of yak butter, wool and other livestock products.

the commune sets aside ten per cent of its income every year for the purchase of farm implements and for irrigation and other construction projects. apart from extending irrigation and building terraced fields, the commune has built 260 kilometres of cart roads across the mountains, bought 150 new-type farm tools, plus 80 threshers and grain processing machines. it has installed suspension cables, totalling 80 kilometres in length, to transport manure across ravines.

the income level of the commune members in all the 40 production teams has risen at an average annual rate of 10 to 20 per cent. emancipated serfs who formerly lived in cattle sheds or horse stables have moved into new homes, which are built in traditional tibetan style.

more than two hundred tibetan people in this area have become cadres at various levels of the commune. thirtysix-year-old tantseng, a shepherd before, was once sold by one serf-master to another at the price of a mule. he is now secretary of the party branch of the yaochin production brigade in this commune. a number of other former serfs have become party or government cadres at the level of the chou or province.

MEDICINAL HERBS

Chinese Medicinal Herbs Shop Gives Good Service

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Aug. 28, 1973)

a small medicinal herbs shop manned by only five people is gaining popularity in the city of anyang in central-south china's honan province for the good service it gives to customers. well tested prescriptions for many diseases are put up on the walls of the shop. on the counter are potted herbal plants and on the shelves are specimens of medicinal herbs. customers frequent the shop to buy medicines and ask advice, as well as to copy down prescriptions.

the workers of the shop, which belongs to the anyang municipal pharmaceutical company, not only sell medicines but also give treatment to sick people. they modestly learn from veteran traditional chinese doctors so as to serve the sick better. they now have a dozen or so herbal mixtures for curing colds, asthma, hyper-tension and other ailments. they keep a register of the names and addresses of patients and often go to their homes to see how the patients are getting on after taking the drugs bought in the shop. where the patients live far away, the shop enquires about them by letter. all this helps the shop to accumulate experience and improve its work.

a traveller from yichun county in kiangsi province came to the shop and bought herbs for his bronchitis. after taking the medicine, he became much better. when other bronchitis sufferers in yichun county learned of this, they eagerly asked for this medicine. members of the hsuanhsi production brigade wrote, asking the shop to send them 70 doses by post.

after sending the medicine to the brigade, the shop assistants reflected that it was inconvenient for the patients to get the herbs by post, so they sent on specimens of the herbs so that the people could get them locally. on receiving the specimens, members of the hsuanhsi production brigade wrote to the shop, praising it for its whole-hearted service to the people.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Chinese Economic, Trade Exhibition Closes in Buenos Aires

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1973)

the chinese economic and trade exhibition held in the capital of argentina ended in success on august 26 after drawing more than 700,000 visitors, according to a report from buenos aires.

this was the first chinese exposition ever held in argentina since the founding of the people's republic of china. during its 16-day run, argentines from all walks of life with the desire to better understand new china and promote the friendship between the two peoples of argentina and china came to see the 2,800 exhibits on display. apart from local residents, there were visitors from the cold south to the sub-tropical north. the daily attendance which averaged 30,000 persons in ordinary cases was enlarged to as many as seventy or eighty thousand on holidays. the achievements the chinese people made in various fields as reflected by the exhibition aroused great interest among the spectators.

general juan domingo peron, president of the justicialist party and former president of argentina, and his wife, isabel martinez de peron, first vice-president of the justicialist party, inspected the chinese exhibition on august 15.

the exposition helped to promote the mutual understanding and unity between the chinese and argentine people. in the exhibition hall, many visitors and chinese exhibition staff members made friends with each other, holding cordial conversations or exchanging autographs and souvenirs. a middle-aged woman, who had been to china 22 years ago, visited the exhibition five times with family members and friends. she told chinese exhibition workers that argentina and china are friends and both are of the third world. she wished the two peoples will unite as one to oppose the hegemony of the two superpowers.

the exhibition received the attention and assistance of the argentine government. dozens of argentine workers assigned by the government to the exhibition helped to make it a success.

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese, Chinese Exhibitions Close Simultaneously in Brazzaville

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Aug. 27, 1973)

the congolese national exhibition and the chinese economic and trade exhibition closed here simultaneously yesterday evening.

pierre nze, member of the political bureau of the congolese party of labour in charge of propaganda, presided over the closing ceremony.

among the more than 100 people present were henri lopes and ange-edouard poungui, members of the party's political bureau, dieudonne miakas-sissa, president of the bureau of the congolese national people's assembly, and government ministers.

chinese ambassador to congo lu chih-hsien, leading member of the chinese exhibition tung chao and diplomatic envoys from a number of countries were also present at the closing ceremony.

congolese minister of commerce dieudonne manu-mahoungou spoke at the ceremony.

the congolese exhibition was the first of its kind held since independence. it reflected the achievements won by the congolese people in the development of the national economy under the leadership of president marien ngouabi and demonstrated the determination of the congolese people to develop their economy by self-reliance.

the chinese exhibition won the warm approval of congolese friends.

the chinese films "china today", "acrobatics", "the red detachment of women" and "mine warfare" were shown at the chinese exhibition.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Foreign Minister Visits Chinese Economic and Trade Exhibition

(NCNA-English Copenhagen, Aug. 27, 1973)

danish minister of foreign affairs, k.b. andersen and his wife, today visited the economic and trade exhibition of the people's republic of china which opened august 23.

the minister and his wife were shown around by the leader of the chinese exhibition group, li hsi-fu. they were accompanied by the chinese ambassador to denmark, yueh liang, and his wife.

minister andersen said that the exhibition reflected the friendly relationships between denmark and the people's republic of china. he pointed out that the relations between the two countries continued to develop not only in the political sphere, but also in regard to economy and trade.

he wished every success to the exhibition.

at the conclusion of the tour of the exhibition, minister andersen had a friendly exchange of opinions with li hsi-fu and yueh liang.

li hsi-fu presented souvenirs to minister andersen and his wife.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese Film Reception in Conakry

(NCNA-English Conakry, Aug. 28, 1973)

chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua gave a film reception in the syli cinema here yesterday in honour of guinean government leaders.

a chinese colour documentary "warm welcome to the distinguished guinean guests" was shown at the reception. the film was presented to the guinean government by ambassador han ke-hua on behalf of the chinese government.

present at the reception were guinean prime minister. lansana beavogui, minister in the field of culture and

education mamadi keita, minister of information and ideology senainon behanzin and other senior government leaders.

the reception proceeded in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Guyana Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Georgetown, Aug. 27, 1973)

guyana prime minister forbes burnham received chinese ambassador to guyana wang chan-yuan at his residence today.

they had a cordial and friendly talk about the further development of cooperation between guyana and china.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Badminton Delegation Leaves Peking for Japan and Malaysia

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1973)

a chinese badminton delegation with sun lan as its leader and lu ming-jung and wang fu-sheng as its deputy leaders left here by air today to pay friendly visits to japan and malaysia.

Japan-China Agricultural and Peasants Exchange Association Friendship Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1973)

shen chi-yi, vice-president of the chinese society of agronomy, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the 15-member friendship delegation from the japan-china agricultural and peasants exchange association. leader of the delegation is toshiaki matsuzawa, deputy leader is tinji wada and secretary-general is dansei ishimizu.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including sun ping-hua, ma ling. li tzu-liang, li fu-teh and hsu yun-tien.

the japanese friends arrived in peking by air yesterday afternoon at the invitation of the chinese society of agronomy.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Nigerian Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1973)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the nigerian journalists' delegation led by r.c.o. nwokedi.

present at the meeting were members of the delegation areoye oyebola, a.m. ozumba, e.o. charles, ignatius d. ogu, aliyu nayatu, phillip b. adedeji and yakubu ali.

m. a. sanusi, ambassador of the federal republic of nigeria to china, was also present.

present on the occasion were leading members of peking press circles and departments concerned, including wang yi, tai cheng-yuan, chang cheng-teh, wang chen, wen yeh-chan and ma chieh-hsien.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Chinese Red Cross Supplies Handed Over to Senegal

(NCNA-English Dakar, Aug. 27, 1973)

5,000 tons of grain donated to the drought-affected people of senegal by the red cross society of china was handed over at a ceremony in dakar today.

the grain has been shipped here by the chinese ocean-going freighter "hai men".

landing sane, director of cooperation of the ministry of planning and cooperation of senegal, and tai pei-chen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, spoke at the ceremony.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Chinese Pavilion Day Reception Given at 42nd Izmir International Fair

(NCNA-English Izmir, Aug. 27, 1973)

a chinese pavilion day reception was given here this evening by hsia hung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in turkey, and hsiao fang-chou, chief of the chinese exhibition group to the 42nd izmir international fair.

among the some 250 guests attending the reception were noted personages from various circles, directors of other pavilions at the fair, and diplomatic envoys of some countries to turkey.

the chinese colour documentary "acrobatics" was shown at the reception.

rasit bilgegurun, acting governor of izmir province, and osman kibar, mayor of izmir, visited all sections of the chinese pavilion on the afternoon of august 25.

many people have visited the chinese pavilion since the opening of the 42nd izmir international fair. they paid a warm tribute to the chinese pavilion and expressed the hope that china's participation in the fair for the first time would further the friendship between the people of turkey and china.

CHINA AND US

Chinese-American Doctors Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1973)

chinese vice-minister of public health huang shu-tse this evening met and feted chinese-american doctors lu pei-chung and yang pei-chen and their daughter who have come to pay a visit and see their relatives. huang shu-tse had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned, medical workers and staff members, including kuo ta-kai, hsu shou-jen, yang yin-tung, kuo chia-chiang and wang yeh-sung. lu pei-chung and yang pei-chen's relatives yang jung-chen and lu pei-hua, and schoolmates chou kuang-yu and li kung-sung were present.

lu pei-chung arrived in peking by air from shanghai on august 25. during their stay in peking and shanghai, they visited a people's commune, the shanghai industrial exhibition and hospitals, and toured places of historical interest. they also had discussions with chinese medical workers.

the guests will leave peking for kwangchow by air tomorrow before leaving for the united states.

CHINA AND YEMEN

YAR Ambassador to China Gives Reception on Occasion of YAR Journalists Delegation's Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1973)

abdo othman mohamed, ambassador of the yemen arab republic to china, gave a reception at the embassy here this evening on the occasion of the y.a.r. journalists delegation's visit to china.

mohamed a. al-robady, leader, and all members of the delegation were present at the reception.

present were leading members of press institutions in peking and other organizations concerned, including teng kang, ku wen-hua, yen hung-liang, lin ai-li, chang chang-hai, kuang yu-chung, tan tzu-an, meng chi-ching and tai feng.

also present were djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association, frederik ntsakotta, acting head ad interim's of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau, and other leading members of the two organizations; alawi abdul-rahman assakaff, ambassador of the people's democratic republic of yemen to china; and munier ibrahim hmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking.

ambassador abdo othman mohamed and deputy director of the hsinhua news agency teng kang made toasts at the reception which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

24th Session of Western Pacific Regional Committee of WHO Opens

(NCNA-English Wellington, Aug. 28, 1973)

the 24th session of the western pacific regional committee of the world health organization opened here today.

n. e. kirk, prime minister of new zealand, the host country, addressed the opening ceremony of the session. on behalf of the government and the people of new zealand, kirk welcomed the representatives from various countries attending the session. he particularly expressed his welcome to the delegation from the people's republic of china for attending such a regional meeting for the first time.

chinese representative chen hai-feng, alternate representative chang shan-yen and other members of the chinese delegation attended the session.

after the opening ceremony, election of the officers for the current session began. before the election taking place, chinese representative chen hai-feng took the floor. he strongly opposed the attendance of the representative of the lon nol traitorous clique at the session. he said: "the chinese delegation deems it necessary to point out that the traitorous lon nol clique is a puppet regime, consisting of a handful of national scum abandoned by the cambodian people. it can by no means represent the cambodian people. the representative of the traitorous lon nol clique is utterly unjustified to attend the sessions of this regional committee." he stressed that the royal

government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk is the sole legal government representing the cambodian people.

chen hai-feng further pointed out that the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam is the genuine representative of the people of south viet nam. it is not appropriate for the representative of the saigon authorities to unilaterally attend this session.

chen hai-feng and all other members of the chinese delegation walked out of the meeting hall when the representative of the traitorous lon nol clique was taking the floor.

later, the chinese delegation took part in the election of officers for the session. new zealand was elected chairman, fiji vice chairman and laos and singapore rapporteurs. an agenda was also adopted at today's session, which includes discussions on the programme and budget of the region estimates for 1975.

the session will last till september 5.

TRI-CONTINENTAL TABLE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Team Events Enter Second Stage at AAA Table Tennis Tournament (Aug. 28 Morning)

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1973)

matches were exciting and the atmosphere was friendly as the men's and women's team events entered second stage of play this morning at the asian-african-latin american table tennis invitational tournament here.

matches were much closer than in the past two days because after the first stage of play, the teams were regrouped for the second stage which matched teams similar in strength in round-robin series.

most of the exciting marathon matches this morning involved up-and-coming african teams. the somali men's team lost to liberia 4:5 but it certainly went down fighting. in the crucial ninth match, hagi maow sid of somalia won the first set from charles collins of liberia 21-13, only to lose the next two sets by the close margin of 23-21, 23-21. one of the crucial points he lost was a shot which grazed the edge of the table.

the men's matches between cameroon and zambia, burundi and the congo were all played to the maximum nine matches. tanzania defeated the chinese taiwan provincial women's team 3:2, togo defeated venezuela 3:2 and ghana lost to sri lanka 2:3. comfort eshun of ghana lost the last set of the decisive fifth match to corrine dharmaratne of sri lanka by the close score of 20-22 after she played courageously to deuce the set.

all these matches were played in mounting excitement with the stadium crowd cheering every shot. the players, coaches and team officials shook hands all round and thanked the other side for a well played match and exchanged souvenirs.

yoshiharu imai, the japanese coach, said: "african players have made tremendous progress. this is clearly evident in this tournament where every match is a good opportunity for the players to learn from one another and exchange experience."

the best african performance so far was by the all-african champion nigerian team which won from the strong peruvian team 5:1 this morning.

latin american and asian teams also gave sterling performances today. in the pakistan versus trinidad and tobago match, the pakistan jumped to an early lead of 4:0 and the match seemed decided. but the plucky players from the caribbean refused to be denied. they closed the gap all the way to 4:4. in the decisive ninth match, arif nakhuda of pakistan played mansingh amarsingh, the no. 1 player of trinidad and tobago. he won the first set 21-19, lost the second set 14-21 and took the match winning set 21-18.

iraq won from cyprus 5:4 in another marathon match. other interesting encounters this morning involved tunisia, upper volta, uganda, arab republic of yemen and the sudan.

Asian Table Tennis Players in Second Stage of Team Events at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1973)

asian table tennis players swung into action this morning in the second round robin series of the team events at the current asian-african-latin american friendship invitational tournament in peking.

competition is becoming increasingly tense as teams of the same group placings in the first series of play are pooled in the second stage. the contest between the cyprus men's team and the iraqi team, beginning from 8:30 a.m., lasted three hours and a half. the iraqi team won 5:4.

in another gruelling competition, the pakistan men's team first led the team from trinidad and tobago 4:0. but the latin american team intensified its attack and levelled the score at 4:4. in the decisive ninth match, arif nakhuda of pakistan defeated his opponent 2:1 to win the match and contest 5:4. the contest lasted almost three hours.

the hongkong men's team, which first trailed at 0:2 in a contest against the iranian team, brought into play their vim and vigour and scored four points in a row. it finally defeated the iranian team 5:3.

the encounter between the men's teams of korea and thailand was a contest of wits. trailing 0:1 at first, the korean team, which is good at executing loop drives, collected four points in a row to lead thailand 4:1. the tennis grip thai player prachan kunachewa fought hard and took the sixth match. then, in the decisive seventh match, korea's seeded player yun chul drove the ball down both corners to keep his opponent on the run and forced him into many errors. yun chul alone contributed three points to the korean team's 5:2 victory.

the malaysian men's team, placed second in its group in the first stage of the team events, defeated the colombian team 5:0 today. the burmese women's team won from the philippine team 3:1.

in a contest this afternoon, both the sri lanka and the argentine women's teams played a steady chopping stroke game. sometimes the players had to execute twenty strokes to score a point. the sri lanka team had to fight hard before winning from argentina 3:2.

the asian players have made many african and latin american friends at the tri-continental tournament. though speaking different languages and having different colours of skin, they are bound together by friendly feelings towards each other.

thirteen-year-old yap chin boon of singapore came to know korean players pak sin il and kim chung ae at the first asian table tennis championships last year. as the two players did not come this time, he asked korean woman player cha kyung mi to convey to them the pictures he took with them at the asian championships. yap chin boon met mexican player manuel silva ma in the playing hall and the two boys immediately became very good friends.

corrine dharmaratne of sri lanka and sudanese players sought autographs from each other after their matches. she told hsinhua: "i have one album each for 1971 and 1972, with the autographs of many old friends. this time i have made many new friends."

erlinda gallaza of the philippines said: "i have little opportunity to go to africa, but through this big tournament, i have made many new friends from that continent. this has indeed promoted mutual understanding." she came to know the iraqi women players ferial abdul saib ali and donia jalal sidki at last year's first asian table tennis championships and has since carried on a correspondence with them. they are all very happy to meet again at the a.a.a. tournament.

Highlights of Afternoon Session at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1973)

latin american team gave impressive performances here this afternoon as they played in the second stage group round robin series for the team events of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

although most of them are appearing in peking for the first time, the latin american players have already found great favour among the chinese spectators for their variety of styles, well-trained play and spirit of tenacity.

the women's team of trinidad and tobago, the current caribbean women's team champion, won 3:1 from the egyptian girls, winner of the team title at the second all-african games, in the afternoon after their morning 3:1 victory over colombia. it will meet the japanese girls in the evening to contend for the right to rank among the first places in the third and final round series.

the women players from argentina played the longest team match with those of sri lanka since the women's team event began two days ago. it lasted two hours and 15 minutes. the argentine men's team also played in top form before losing to lebanon 4:5.

in the men's team matches, the chilean and colombian players sent the crowds wild time and again although they both lost to the asian teams of the philippines and malaysia.

the match between the men's teams of the democratic people's republic of korea and thailand provided the greatest excitement in the capital indoor stadium in the afternoon. almost all individual matches were closely fought, with many sets point by point. cheers burst out all the time from the crowds who did not leave until the young korean players won 5:2.

the sri lanka women players were praiseworthy. their afternoon success followed their morning victory over ghana. trailing behind 1:2, 43-year-old belle wirekoon took the match from comfort eshun of ghana to level 2:2 and encouraged her teammate corrine dharmaratne to win 3:2.

other exciting matches included syrian girls' 3:2 victory over barbados, burundi's 5:3 victory over upper volta in the men's match, and curacao's 5:3 victory over dominica also in the men's match. the malian men's team also gave a good show of their fighting spirit before conceding 4:5 to the congo team.

commenting on the tournament competitions, hadjam cherif, leader of the tunisian table tennis delegation, said: "the tournament is giving us an opportunity to make more new friends. the ball is small, but friendship is lasting."

African Table Tennis Teams Start Second Stage Competition at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1973)

after two days of intense but friendly contests, african table tennis teams to the tri-continental friendship invitational tournament here today joined asian and latin american teams of the same group placings in the first stage for another group round-robin series in the team events.

the african players are praised by players of other countries and regions and peking spectators for their extensive friendly exchanges and conscientiousness in learning from others.

in the first stage competition, the men's teams of ghana, nigeria and egypt and the women's teams of nigeria and egypt finished first in their groups.

the men's team of ghana, third-place winner at the second all-african games, wrested first place in group 12 last night by defeating its last opponent, the team of jordan, 5:1.

after the match, emmanue aryee quaye, coach of the ghanaian team, said to reporters: "we have seen many different styles of play here in this tournament. after we return to our country, we'll step up practising and learn from them. today's match has helped strengthen our friendship."

the seeded kenyan men's team lost to the team of the republic of south viet nam yesterday evening in its last match in the first stage competition. parkash, deputy leader of the kenyan table tennis delegation, remarked: "we have learned a lot from the south vietnamese players today. though we lost, we are happy because we got an opportunity to learn." he extended an invitation to the south vietnamese team to visit kenya. nam vinh, leader of the table tennis delegation of the republic of south viet nam, replied: "friendly visit will consolidate our friendship."

the two seeded women's teams of uganda and ghana lost to cyprus and the republic of south viet nam yesterday evening.

after a men's team match between cameroon and tunisia yesterday evening, samuel missomba, leader of the cameroon delegation, said to reporters: "winning or losing is not important to us. the important thing is to strengthen our friendship through competition." hadjam cherif, leader of the tunisian delegation, said: "the invitational tournament enables us to make many new friends. the table tennis ball is small, but friendship is boundless."

in the second stage competition started this morning, the ethiopian men's team defeated the team of laos (patriotic front) 5:1. the laotian players were very tough. the ethiopian players were powerful in attacking and steady in defence. seventeen-year-old daniel beza, who scored two points for his team, said to reporters: "through competition, we have made many new friends."

the mauritius men's team defeated the bolivian team 5:0 this morning, and its women's team lost to the kenyan team 1:3 after nearly two hours' keen competition.

mauritius table tennis players took part in the afro-asian friendship invitational tournament held in peking two years ago. they have met old friends and made many new friends here at this tournament and exchanged experience with players of other countries.

a keenly contested match was played this morning between the men's teams of the congo and burundi. it lasted two hours and forty minutes and ended 5:4 in favour of the congo. in another match this afternoon, the congolese team lost to the malian team.

the men's team of upper volta lost to burundi 3:5, but the upper volta players proved very tough. saidou ouattara persisted in playing out the matches although he did not feel very well. his fine spirit has been praised by all.

all the five african first-place winners in the first stage group competition went into action this morning and afternoon

the men's team of nigeria defeated the teams of peru and egypt 5:1 and 5:2 respectively, with spinning loop drives and powerful smashing. its women's team lost to the team of the democratic people's republic of korea 1:3 this afternoon. ethel jacks, women's singles champion at the second all-african games, scored the point for her team.

the egyptian men's team lost to the team of the democratic republic of viet nam 1:5, and the egyptian women's team lost to the teams of japan and trinidad and tobago 0:3 and 1:3 respectively.

the men's team of ghana lost to the chinese team 0:5.

the second stage team competition will end tomorrow morning.

Chinese Table Tennis Association Gives Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1973)

the table tennis association of the people's republic of china gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the leaders of table tennis delegations of various countries and regions and other foreign guests to the asian-african-latin american friendship invitational tournament.

also present were representatives of table tennis associations of member nations of the preparatory committee for the tournament chile, the korean democratic people's republic, ecuador, egypt, japan, mauritius, nepal, nigeria and tanzania; and leading members of the international table tennis federation, the asian table tennis union, the african table tennis federation, the arab table tennis federation, the table tennis confederation of south america, and the caribbean table tennis federation.

wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china, and leading members of the organising committee of the a.a.a. tournament, were present.

an atmosphere of unity and friendship of the asian, african and latin american people prevailed at the banquet. chen hsien, president of the host association; roy evans, president of the i.t.t.f.; hisao kido, deputy-president of the i.t.t.f. and representative of the president of the a.t.t.u.; amin abou heif, vice-president of the i.t.t.f. and acting president of the african table tennis federation; and jaime munoz campozano, vice-president of the i.t.t.f. and president of the table tennis confederation of south america, all spoke at the banquet. they wished the a.a.a. tournament complete success and continuous development of table tennis in asia, africa and latin america.

Team Events Grow Keener at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1973)

the men's and women's team events produced some of the most exciting matches so far since the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship tournament opened three days ago. the two big indoor stadiums constantly rocked with thunderous applause and vociferous cheers.

the top-seeded japanese women team and the second seeded men's team from the democratic people's republic of korea are secured of a berth each in the pool of the top four. the japanese girls defeated egypt, colombia and trinidad and tobago in straight matches. the korean players beat chile 5:0, thailand 5:2 and the philippines 5:0 today.

in one of the highlights of this evening, the young burmese girls took one point from the top seed, china.

20-year-old ma shu yin partnered ma aye aye myint to win from cheng huai-ying and lin tu (taiwan province) in the doubles 21:13, 21:16.

15-year-old ma kyin win, sister of ma shu yin, fully extended the reigning world singles champion hu yu-lan with her formidable loops and fast block shots. she jumped to an early lead in both sets. it was hu yu-lan's experience that helped her win the game 25-23, 21-19.

amid warm applause, chinese coach li ho-nan went over to thank the burmese players for the very good match they offered. ma kyin win modestly replied: "i'm very glad to have played the world champion. i've learned a lot from her game. our match was played in the spirit of friendship and solidarity."

the burmese girls' performance typifies the fast progress made by the asian players in the past year. observers note a big crop of new bloods from various asian countries and regions. they show a wide variety of stroke play.

the players of the democratic republic of viet nam place more stress on attack than their usual defensive game. paced by nguyen ngoc phan, the vietnamese players defeated egypt and peru 5:0 and 5:1 respectively. tomorrow morning they will take on nigeria, africa's no. one, who also had two wins today, to contend for a place in the top four pool.

the pakistan vs. nepal match was more gruelling than the score of 5:0 might suggest. both sides provided the crowd with fast exchanges of smashes and counter-smashes. the young nepalese boys who average 19 years of age have a fluent game in attack.

four of the men's team matches this evening were played to maximum nine games, namely, burma vs trinidad and tobago, iran vs cambodia, dahomey vs uruguay, and senegal vs bolivia.

there were rounds of thunderous applause when the men's team of chinese compatriots from china's taiwan province residing in japan and the u.s.a. won from the people's democratic republic of yemen, 5:1, maldives beat kuwait in straight matches, and sierra leone defeated gambia 5:0.

Latin American Table Tennis Teams in Second Stage Competition at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1973)

latin american table tennis players went through a test of will, speed and strength today as the team events at the asian-african latin american friendship invitational tournament moved into the second stage group round robin series.

while competition became keener between teams of the same placings from the 16 groups in the first stage, the hearts of the players from the three continents were getting closer. round after round of warm applause rose among the joyous spectators, who praised the growing friendship and unity of the people and sportsmen of the three continents and the improvement in table tennis skill of the players in latin america and the other two continents.

different from the previous two days, few participating teams could get an easy win in today's competition.

the match between the men's teams of panama and senegal lasted more than three hours starting from ten o'clock in the morning. four of the eight matches were played to full three sets. the record score was 26:24.

the trinidad and tobago men's team, second-place winner of group four in the first stage, had an exciting match with the pakistan team today. the pakistan team played an attacking game with effective loop drives and led 4:0. but the trinidad and tobago team tightened its defence and scored four wins in a row to level the score at 4 all. in the deciding third set of the ninth tie, mansingh amarsingh of trinidad and tobago trailed 12:20. but, by smashing at opportune moments, he pulled up to 18:20. though he lost in the end, his beautiful game won warm praises from spectators and the pakistan players. imdad ali, coach of the pakistan team, said: "our opponent played beautifully. it is a remarkable contest."

the teams of argentina, uruguay, bolivia and chile were also in good form. the women's team of argentina held the sri lanka team to five closely fought matches which lasted nearly two hours. its men's team had very close and friendly contest with the lebanon, one of the strong arab teams, which played a fast and very flexible attacking game with powerful smashes. the argentine players resorted to loop drives combined with sudden smashes and the score was tied many times in every set before the argentine team lost 4:5. the good sportsmanship and fine skill shown by the players of the two countries were warmly praised by spectators.

the women's teams of aruba and bolivia today respectively defeated the congolese and curacao teams, both by the score of 3:0.

the women's teams from venezuela, barbados and cuba met togo, syria and macao respectively. each contest was played to five matches.

Minister Wang Meng Meets Leading Members of International TT Organizations

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1973)

wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china, today met roy evans, president of the international table tennis federation; a.k. vint, honorary general secretary, and jean mercier, honorary treasurer, of the i.t.t.f.; hisao kido, deputy president of the i.t.t.f. and representative of the president of the asian table tennis union; amin abou heif, vice-president of the i.t.t.f. and acting president of the african table tennis federation; jaime munoz campozano, vice-president of the i.t.t.f. and president of the table tennis confederation

of south america; and kenneth de abrew, president of the caribbean table tennis federation. they held friendly conversations.

chen hsien, president of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china, was present.

Meeting of Heads of Delegations to AAA Tournament Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1973)

a meeting of the heads of the table tennis delegations from various countries and regions to the asian-african-latin american friendship invitational tournament opened here today.

the opening session proceeded in an atmosphere of unity and friendship. present were representatives of the member associations of the preparatory committee for the tournament plutarco zuniga caro (chile), yang su bong (the democratic people's republic of korea), luis rodriguez (ecuador), amin abou heif (egypt), hisao kido (japan), chintaman rambocus (mauritius), nripendra singh (nepal), a.a. efunkoya (nigeria), henry clemens (tanzania) and chen hsien (china); and leaders of the table tennis delegations and delegates of 86 asian, african and latin american countries and regions.

attending on invitation were roy evans, president, a.k. vint, honorary general secretary, and jean mercier, honorary treasurer, of the international table tennis federation; and leading members of the asian table tennis union, the african table tennis federation, the arab table tennis federation, the table tennis confederation of south america and the caribbean table tennis federation.

representatives of the table tennis associations of ecuador and egypt presided at the opening session.

wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china, attended and delivered a welcoming speech at the session. he said: "following the development of the national economy and culture in asian, african and latin american countries and regions, physical culture and sports, including table tennis, in these continents have also witnessed an encouraging growth. it is an uprecedented event in the history of table tennis in asia, africa and latin america that table tennis delegations from so many countries and regions of these continents are here today to discuss together the strengthening of friendly co-operation and the development of table tennis on these continents. this bears evidence to the excellent situation -- the growing friendship and unity among the asian, african and latin american peoples and sportsmen."

wang meng expressed the conviction that with the joint efforts of all the participants, in accordance with the aims set for this tournament and through full democratic consultations, the meeting will contribute to the development of table tennis in asia, africa and latin america, as well as the promotion of friendship and unity among the peoples and sportsmen of these continents.

chen hsien, representative of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china, made a report on the preparations for the a.a.a. tournament on behalf of the tournament preparatory committee. his report was unanimously approved amidst thundering applause by the participants.

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